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Review of the 2017 snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) fishery in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (Areas 12, 19, 12E and 12F)

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Foreword

This series documents the scientific basis for the evaluation of aquatic resources and ecosystems in Canada. As such, it addresses the issues of the day in the time frames required and the documents it contains are not intended as definitive statements on the subjects addressed but rather as progress reports on ongoing investigations.

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ABSTRACT

The review of the 2017 snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) fishery in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (Areas 12, 19, 12E and 12F) is presented. Total landings in the sGSL in 2017 were 43,656 t out of a revised quota of 43,475 t. The allowable quota in the notice to harvesters was 43,822 t. In Area 12, landings were 39,825 t (revised quota of 39,651 t). The mean catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) from logbooks increased in 2017 (72.0 kg per trap hauled (kg/th)) compared to 2016 (64.0 kg/th). The mean size of commercial-sized adult males decreased from 111.9 mm of carapace width (CW) in 2016 to 109.8 mm CW in 2017. The incidence of soft-shelled crab remained low at 6.0%. In Area 19, landings reached 2,944 t (revised quota of 2,945 t). The mean CPUE remained high in 2017 at 142.8 kg/th and is comparable to 2016 (142.5kg/th). The mean size of commercial-sized crabs remained high in 2017 (113.7 mm CW). The incidence of white crabs increased from 8.2% in 2016 to 11.6% in 2017. In Areas 12E and 12F, landings were 203 t (revised quota of 199 t) and 684 t (revised quota of 680 t), respectively. In Area 12E, the mean CPUE increased in 2017 (60.9 kg/th) compared to 2016 (51.5 kg/th). The incidence of soft-shelled crab remained low at 2.0% in 2017. In Area 12F, the mean CPUE increased from 43.9 kg/th in 2016 to 72.6 kg/th in 2017. The incidence of soft-shelled crabs decreased from 10.4% in 2016 to 1.9% in 2017.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

Snow crab, *Chionoecetes opilio*, has been commercially exploited in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (sGSL) since the mid-1960s. Until 1994, the snow crab fishery in Area 12 (Fig. 1) was exploited by 130 mid-shore fish harvesters from New-Brunswick, Quebec and Nova-Scotia. In 1997, the Prince Edward Island coastal fishery (formerly called Areas 25/26) was integrated into Area 12. In 2003, a portion of the coastal fishery off Cape Breton (formerly called Area 18) was also integrated into Area 12 and a northern part of Area 18 was set as a buffer zone (non-snow crab fishing zone) (Fig. 1). For the purpose of this assessment, Area 12 refers to the new management unit (Fig. 1). In 1978, Area 19 (Fig.1) was established for the exclusive use of Cape Breton inshore fish harvesters with vessels less than 13.7 m (45 feet) in length. Areas 12E and 12F were introduced in 1995 as exploratory fishery areas. In 2002, the status of these fishery areas was changed from exploratory to commercial.

There are four individually managed fishing areas (Areas 12, 19, 12E and 12F) (Fig. 1), among which Area 12 has the largest surface area, the largest number of participants, and the highest landings. There is no biological basis for the delimitations of snow crab management areas in the sGSL (Chiasson and Hébert 1990; Hébert et al. 2007; 2008; DFO 2009). Crabs in these management areas are considered as a single stock unit for assessment purposes.

Baited traps, constructed of tubular steel, are used to catch crab, mainly on mud or sand-mud bottoms at temperatures ranging from -0.5 to 4.5°C, and depths ranging from 50 to 280 m.

Management of this fishery is based on quotas (by management area and distributed among license holders) and effort controls (number of licenses, trap allocations, trap dimensions, and fishing seasons).

In Areas 12, 12E and 12F, the fishing season generally starts as soon as the sGSL is clear of ice, in April to early May, and ends in mid-July if the quotas are not reached. In Area 19, the fishing season starts in July and ends in mid-September. The landing of females is prohibited and only hard-shelled males ≥ 95 mm carapace width (CW) are commercially exploited. Different trap limits apply to each license depending on harvester groups and fishing areas.

In the sGSL, molting of snow crab occurs from December-April, prior to the fishery (Watson 1972; Conan et al. 1988; Sainte-Marie et al. 1995; Benhalima et al. 1998; Hébert et al. 2002). Crab normally molt every year until they reach the adult phase via a final or "terminal" molt (Conan and Comeau 1986). Males reach the terminal molt at sizes ranging from 40 to 150 mm CW, whereas females reach terminal molt at smaller sizes, ranging from 30 to 95 mm CW (Conan and Comeau 1986). The longevity of adult males (after reaching the terminal molt) is approximately 5 years (Sainte-Marie et al. 1995) to 7.7 years (Fonseca et al. 2008).

Since 1990, a protocol for monitoring and managing the capture of soft-shelled male crabs has been in place in the sGSL fisheries. Soft-shelled male crabs have low commercial value due to their lower meat content and are discarded at sea by fishermen. This activity results in mortality of soft-shelled male crabs and may reduce the recruitment to the fishery for the following years (Dufour et al. 1997). Soft-shelled and white crabs are the molters of the year which are identified by their carapace conditions 1 or 2. Soft shelled or white commercial-sized adult males represent the recruitment to the fishery for the following year as the crab harden and fill up with meat becoming crab of carapace condition 3, the best commercial quality on the market. Commercial-sized adult males of carapace conditions 4 and 5 molted more than two years ago are less desirable on the market because of the accumulation of moss, scars and scratches on their carapace. However, commercial-sized adult males of carapace condition 4 are the best reproducers (Sainte-Marie et al. 1995).

This report presents the review of the 2017 snow crab fishery in the sGSL (Areas 12, 19, 12E and 12F). Fishery monitoring of the sGSL fisheries is based on logbook data, dockside monitoring of the catch, and at-sea sampling by observers.

2.0. METHODS

2.1. LOGBOOKS AND LANDING MONITORING

Raw data on catches and fishing effort were obtained from mandatory logbooks and the quota monitoring report, which is based on dockside monitoring of landings. The data were compiled by Informatics and Statistics Branches of the Quebec and Gulf Regions of The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), and verified by Science Gulf Region.

The geographic distribution of fishing effort was presented as the total number of trap hauls within each 10 by 10 minutes latitude-longitude grid. The fishing positions were obtained from logbooks.

The mean catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) in kilograms per trap hauls (kg/th) of the fleet in year (i) was calculated as the ratio of total catches (y_i) and the corresponding number of trap hauls (th_i) as reported in the logbooks: $CPUE_i = y_i / th_i$. As not all trap hauls were reported in the logbooks, the total trap hauls had to be estimated. Thus the total effort in the fishery (total number of trap hauls, TH) was estimated from the total landings from the quota monitoring report (Y_i) divided by the unadjusted mean CPUE: $TH_i = Y_i / CPUE_i$. Trap immersion times were taken from the logbooks.

2.2. AT-SEA OBSERVER SAMPLING

Since 1990, DFO has implemented an intensive observer sampling program (see appendices 1 to 6 for the detailed at-sea protocol) onboard commercial vessels to provide an annual assessment of the percentage of soft-shelled crabs, CPUE, and the size structure of males caught. Two types of sampling have been conducted on the commercial fishing vessels: before discarding and after discarding (retained catch). The sampling effort ratio was two samples before discarding to one sample after discarding for the entire fishing activity of the sampled boat. Locations of traps sampled are shown in Figure 2.

2.2.1. Sea sampling before discarding

Observers from consultant companies Biorex and Javitech were deployed randomly on fishing boats and the vessels selected to be sampled. The observers were distributed equally among the different harvester groups (First Nations, traditional harvesters, and new entrants). The observer randomly selected traps during the entire period of fishing activity. For each trap sampled, a sub-sample of 40 males of all sizes were chosen at random from the total catch and the following measurements were taken: CW, chela height (CH), carapace condition (Hébert et al. 1997), and hardness at the base of the right claw (Foyle et al. 1989); see Appendices 1 to 6 for detailed information on the at-sea sampling protocol. The hardness measurement was determined with a 2.25 kg gauge durometer (Pacific Transducer Corp., California, U.S.A.) on a scale of 0 to 100 units. The positions of the sampled trap, depth of fishing, and total number of males for each sampled trap were also recorded.

In Areas 12, 12E and 12F, crab of carapace conditions 1, 2 and 3 and claw hardness less than 68 units on the durometer were categorized as soft-shelled crabs (Hébert et al. 1992). In Area 19 (a summer fishery), crabs with carapace conditions 1, 2 and 3 and a claw hardness less than 72 on the durometer reading were considered as soft and white crabs. White crab is defined by

shell hardness < 78 durometer units and includes both new soft (condition 1) and clean hard shelled crab (condition 2).

2.2.2. Sea sampling after discarding

The observer randomly selected traps during the entire fishing activity to determine the composition of the retained catch (landing composition). A random sub-sample of 20 male crabs from the retained catch of each sampled trap was taken and the same information as described for the sampling before discarding was recorded. The following additional information was recorded for each sampled vessel: name of the boat, date of sampling, and total quantity landed.

The catch composition from the sea samples (% of different categories of crab) was estimated based on the carapace hardness, size (legal and sub-legal) and morphometric maturity (adult – terminal molt; adolescent – non-terminal molt). The annual mean weighted percentages of soft-shelled males were calculated based on the size structure obtained from the sea sampling prior and after discarding (Hébert et al. 1992). Sea samples are weighted by the landing from each sampled vessel. The at-sea observer CPUEs for each trap sampled were calculated based on the number of commercial-sized adult males with carapace conditions 3, 4 and 5 measured and converted into weight using the size-weight relationship for adult hard-shelled males (Hébert et al. 1992) and the CW (mm) distributions from sampling. CPUE are weighted by the landing from each sampled vessel.

2.2.3. Soft-shelled crab and white crab protocol monitoring

The soft-shelled crab monitoring program was carried out again in 2017 for Areas 12, 19, 12E and 12F. This protocol allows the closure of smaller areas (grids or sectors) of the fishery with high incidence of soft-shelled males in the catch without closing the entire fishery. A given grid or sector was closed for the season on a mandatory basis when the incidence of soft-shelled males exceeded 20% in number for a period of 15 days. This criterion (20%) was not based on biological considerations, but rather on the economic viability limit with which fishermen and the fishing plants had agreed to in order to continue their operations (Hébert et al. 1992). An advance notice (DFO Fishery Act) of 5 days was given to fishermen to leave the grids or sectors when the percentage of soft-shelled males exceeded 20% in number within a 15-day analysis period. The mean percentage of soft-shelled used to close grids or sectors is calculated using the ratio of the number of soft-shelled males and the total number of males caught in commercial traps before discarding.

3.0. RESULTS

3.1. FISHERY PERFORMANCE

Since 1969, snow crab landings in the sGSL have shown four periods of high landings (exceeding 20,000 t): 1981-1986, 1994-1995, 2002-2009 and more recently from 2012 to 2017 (Fig. 3). The landings in the sGSL were 43,656 t in 2017 (revised quota of 43,475 t) while they were 21,725 t in 2016 (revised quota of 21,611 t) (Table 1; Fig. 3). The landings in the sGSL in 2017 represent the highest of the history of this fishery. For reasons of interannual quota adjustments, reconciliations, and re-distribution of the scientific quota among areas, the revised quota does not necessarily correspond to the TAC in the notice to harvesters. In the notice of harvesters, the allowable quota for the sGSL was 43,822 t in 2017.

3.1.1. Area 12

The 2017 fishing season in Area 12 opened on April 25 and the last landings were recorded on July 24 with reported landings of 39,825 t from revised quota of 39,651 t. The allowable quota from the notice to harvesters was 39,532 t. Harvesters participating in the fishery were from New-Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The number of participating boats increased from 302 to 354 between 2016 and 2017.

Logbooks

Main fishing grounds are shown in Figure 1. The estimated fishing effort in Area 12 has varied from 243,339 to 544,454 trap hauls (th) between 1987 and 2009, but decreased considerably to 161,148 th in 2010, the lowest value of the time series since 1987 (Table 1). The fishing effort increased since then to 339,912 th in 2015 but decreased to 304,624 th in 2016 (Table 1). In 2017, the fishing effort increased to 553,125 th, the highest since 1987 (Table 1). During the 2017 fishing season, fishing effort in Area 12 was concentrated mostly in Chaleur Bay, Bradelle Bank, Shediac Valley, the northern and central parts of the Magdalen Channel and the Cape Breton Corridor (Fig. 4) where the majority of landings were taken (Fig. 5).

The mean CPUE (called CPUE hereafter) estimated from logbooks in Area 12 was 72.0 kg/th in 2017, an increase compared to 2016 and the second highest since 1987 (Table 1). High CPUEs were observed in most parts of the zone (Fig. 6).

The CPUE by group harvesters are presented in Table 2.

The mean trap immersion times are summarized in Table 3a. Since 1997, the mean trap immersion time in Area 12 has varied from 55 hours (2003) to 88 hours (2017) (Table 3a; Fig. 7). The mean trap immersion time increased from 2016 (86 hours) to 2017 (88 hours) (Table 3a; Fig. 7).

At-sea observer sampling

In 2017, the target at-sea observer coverage in Area 12 was 20%. The number of trips sampled was 767 consisting of 4,242 traps sampled and 167,522 crabs measured (Table 4; Fig. 8a).

The mean CPUE estimated from the at-sea observer sampling decreased from 56.4 kg/th in 1998 to 40.2 kg/th in 2000, gradually increased to 82.3 kg/th in 2007 and then decreased to 59.1 kg/th in 2009 (Table 5a, Fig. 9). The CPUE has varied from 2009 to 2013 reaching 85.6 kg/th in 2013 and has decreased to reach 74.4 kg/th in 2017 (Table 5a, Fig. 9).

In accordance with the soft-shelled crab protocol, 57 of 323 grids, which include the closure of sector 1 (Chaleur Bay) on July 4, were closed during the 2017 fishing season (Fig. 10). Another section was closed on July 4 to minimize the risk of North Atlantic Right Whales entanglement with fishing gears (section in orange in Figure 10). The incidence of soft-shelled crabs (Table 6) in the catches was 6.0% in 2017, comparable to 2016 and has remained low compared to 12.5% observed in 2000.

Within the commercial-sized adult male catch, the percentage of crabs with carapace conditions 1 and 2 (prior to discarding) decreased from 2000 (11.7%) to 2008 (1.4%), and has varied between 1.3% and 6.7% from 2009 to 2016 (Table 7a). The percentage of crabs with carapace conditions 1 and 2 remained low at 4.2% in 2017 (Table 7a). The percentage of crabs with carapace condition 3 decreased from 89.6% in 2005 to 68.4% in 2009 but has increased to 88.6% by 2017 (Table 7a). The percentage of commercial-sized adult males with carapace conditions 4 and 5 decreased from 24.3% in 2000 to 6.0% in 2005 and has been between 9.2% and 25.6% from 2008 and 2016 (Table 7a). The percentage of these categories 4 and 5 decreased to 7.2% in 2017.

The Area 12 mean size of commercial adult males increased from 109.0 mm CW in 2002 to 115.2 mm CW in 2010 but decreased to 111.3 mm CW by 2013 (Fig. 11). The mean size of commercial adult males increased to 113.2 mm CW in 2014 but decreased to 109.8 mm CW in 2017 (Fig. 11).

3.1.2. Area 19

The 2017 fishing season in Area 19 opened on July 13 and the last day of landings were recorded on August 5 with reported landings of 2,944 t from a revised quota of 2,945 t. The allowable quota from the notice to harvesters was 2,916 t. The number of boats fishing in Area 19 in 2017 was 107 (all from Cape Breton).

Logbooks

The fishing effort during 2017 in Area 19 was concentrated in the southern part of the zone where the highest landings were taken while high CPUEs were observed all over the zone (Figs. 4, 5 and 6). The fishing effort has varied from 16,733 th to 55,977 th between 1987 and 2009, but decreased considerably to 11,138 th in 2010, the lowest value of the time series (Table 1). The fishing effort increased to 25,407 th in 2014 and decreased to 11,937 th by 2016 (Table 1). In 2017, the fishing effort increased to 20,616 th compared to 2016 (Table 1).

The mean CPUE remained high in 2017 (142.8 kg/th) and is comparable to 2016 (Table 1). The highest mean CPUE was observed in 2012 at 178.1 kg/th (Table 1).

Since 1997, the mean trap immersion time in Area 19 has varied from 28 hours (2004) and 38 hours (2003 and 2016) (Table 3a; Fig. 7). In 2017, the mean trap immersion time was 34 hours, a decreased from 2016 (Table 3a; Fig. 7).

At-sea observer sampling

In 2017, the target at-sea observer coverage in Area 19 was 10%. A total of 102 trips were sampled with 264 traps sampled and 10,450 crabs measured (Table 4, Fig. 8b).

Between 1998 and 2009, the Area 19 mean CPUE estimated from the observer sampling has varied between 62.9 kg/th to 125.9 kg/th (Table 5a; Fig. 9). From 2009 to 2012, the CPUE has increased to reach 200.6 kg/th by 2012 (Table 5a; Fig. 9). The CPUE decreased since then to reach 151.2 kg/th by 2016 but increased to 165.0 kg/th in 2017 (Table 5a; Fig. 9).

In accordance with the white crab protocol, three sectors within Area 19 were closed during the 2017 fishing season (Fig. 12). The percentage of white crabs in the catches increased from 6.1% in 2006 to 11.6% in 2009, decreased to 6.4% in 2010 and increased again to 11.5% in 2011 (Table 6). The percentage of white crabs decreased to 1.0% in 2014 but increased to 11.6% in 2017 (Table 6).

Within the commercial-sized adult male catch, the percentage of carapace conditions 1 and 2 was 7.0% in 2017, a decrease compared to 2016 (15.1%) and below the highest value (16.6%) observed in 2000 (Table 7a). The percentage of crabs with carapace condition 3 increased from 63.1% in 2009 to 91.6% in 2012 but decreased to 58.1% in 2013 (Table 7a). The percentage of crabs with carapace condition 3 increased to 86.1% in 2015 but decreased again to 71.4% in 2016 (Table 7a). The percentage of crabs with carapace condition 3 increased to 81.2% in 2017 (Table 7a). The percentage of commercial-sized adult males with carapace conditions 4 and 5 decreased in 2017 (11.8%) compared to 2016 (13.5%), and remained lower than the highest value (34.4%) observed in 2013 (Table 7).

Since 1995, the mean size of commercial adult males in Area 19 varied from 109.6 mm CW (2002) to 120.5 mm CW (1995). The mean size of commercial adult males decreased to 113.7 mm CW in 2017 compared to 114.4 mm CW in 2016 (Fig. 11).

3.1.3. Area 12E

In Area 12E, the 2017 fishery opened on April 20 and the last day of landings were recorded on June 22, with reported landings of 203 t from a revised quota of 199 t. The quota from the notice to harvesters was 199 t. Only four fish harvesters (2 from New-Brunswick, 1 from Québec and 1 from Prince Edward Island) were active for the 2017 fishing season.

Logbooks

Harvesters concentrated their fishing effort in the southeastern part of the area adjacent to Areas 12 and 12F (Fig. 4). The fishing effort decreased from 9,232 th in 2008 to 1,825 th in 2010 but increased to 5,623 th in 2012 (Table 1). The fishing effort decreased to 2,796 th by 2016 (Table 1). In 2017, the fishing effort increased to 3,333 th (Table1).

The Area 12E mean CPUE estimated from logbooks was 60.9 kg/th in 2017, an increase compared to 51.5kg/th in 2016 (Table 1).

Since 1997, the mean trap immersion time has varied between 30 hours in 1998 and 72 hours in 2009. The mean trap immersion time decreased to 36 hours in 2017 compared to 45 hours in 2016 (Table 3b; Fig. 7).

At-sea observer sampling

In 2017, the target at-sea observer coverage in Area 12E was 20%. Four trips were sampled with 40 traps sampled and 1,572 crabs measured (Table 4; Fig. 8c).

Between 1998 and 2017, the mean Area 12E CPUE estimated from the observer sampling has varied between 13.6 kg/th to 88.9 kg/th (Table 5b; Fig. 9). The CPUE increased from 52.3 kg/th in 2016 to 63.4 kg/th in 2017 (Table 5b; Fig. 9).

In accordance with the soft-shelled crab protocol, no grids within Area 12E were closed during the 2017 fishing season (Fig. 13). The percentage of soft-shelled males in the catches remained low at 2.0% in 2017 (Table 6).

Within the commercial-sized adult male catch, the percentage with carapace conditions 1 and 2 was low in 2017 at 0% compared to 8.5% in 2010 (Table 7b). The percentage of commercial-sized adult males with carapace condition 3 increased from 87.0% in 2008 to 97.7% in 2017 (Table 7b). The percentage of commercial-sized adult males with carapace conditions 4 and 5 remained low in 2017 at 2.3% (Table 7b).

The Area 12E mean size of commercial-sized adult males increased from 105.8 mm CW in 2000 to 115.1 mm CW in 2007, but decreased to 106.6 mm CW by 2012 (Fig. 11). Since 2012, the mean size of commercial-sized adult males increased to reach 113.0 mm CW in 2017 (Fig. 11).

3.1.4. Area 12F

In Area 12F, the 2017 fishery opened on April 19 and the last day of landings were recorded on June 15 with reported landings of 684 t from a revised quota of 680 t. The allowable quota from the notice to harvesters was 680 t. There were 16 traditional (10 were from the Magdalen Islands and 6 from Cape Breton) and 2 temporary fish harvesters in 2017.

Logbooks

The fishing effort was distributed all over Area 12F (Fig. 4). The fishing effort decreased from 16,890 th in 2012 to 11,086 th in 2013 but increased to 23,163 th in 2014 (Table 1). The fishing effort decreased to 8,667 th by 2016 but increased to 9,421 th in 2017 (Table 1).

The Area 12F mean CPUE estimated from logbooks increased in 2017 (72.6 kg/th) compared to 2016 (43.9 kg/th, Table 1).

Since 1997, the mean trap immersion time has varied between 49 hours (1997) and 118 hours (2011). The mean trap immersion time in 2017 (88 hours) slightly decreased compared to 2016 (91 hours, Table 3b; Fig. 7).

At-sea observer sampling

In 2017, the target at-sea observer coverage Area 12F was 15%. Twenty-three trips were sampled with 93 traps sampled and 3,420 crabs measured (Table 4; Fig. 8d).

Between 1998 and 2008, the Area 12F mean CPUE estimated from the observer sampling has varied between 28.1 kg/th to 113.4 kg/th (Table 5b; Fig. 9). The CPUE has gradually been increasing from 2008 to reach 55.4 kg/th by 2013 and then decreased to 38.7 kg\th in 2014. In 2017, the CPUE increased to 80.0 kg\th compared to 40.5 kg/th in 2016 (Table 5b; Fig. 9).

According to the soft-shelled crab protocol, no sectors within Area 12F were closed during the 2017 fishing season (Fig. 14). The percentage of soft-shelled males in the catches decreased from 10.4% in 2016 to 1.9% in 2017 (Table 6).

The percentage of commercial-sized males of carapace conditions 1 and 2 varied from 0.6% in to 14.7% between 2000 and 2017 (Table 7b). The percentage of these crabs increased to 8.4% in 2017, an increase from 2016, but below the highest value (14.7%) observed in 2002 (Table 7b). The percentage of commercial-sized adult males of carapace condition 3 increased in 2017 (86.0%) compared to 2016 (82.5%), (Table 7b). The percentage of commercial-sized adult males of carapace conditions 4 and 5 was 5.6% in 2017, a decrease from 2016 (Table 7b).

The Area 12F mean size of commercial sized adult males increased from 107.9 mm CW in 2000 to 113.6 mm CW in 2005, decreased to 108.5 mm CW by 2009 but increased to 110.0 mm CW in 2011 (Fig. 11). The mean size of commercial sized adult males decreased to 107.7 mm CW in 2012 but increased to 113.9 mm CW in 2014 (Fig. 11). The mean size of commercial sized adult males decreased to 109.8 mm CW by 2016 but increased to 111.4 mm CW in 2017 (Fig. 11).

4.0. DISCUSSION

The mean CPUE values are not standardized and do not account for changes in management measures and fishing practices and as a result may not be directly proportional to biomass. The relationship between the commercial-sized adult male biomass estimated from the trawl survey and CPUE calculated from logbooks in the sGSL is weak; $r^2 = 0.26$ (Fig. 15).

The mean CPUE in 2017 estimated from the logbooks data increased in all areas. The percentage of soft-shelled males or white crabs in the catch was low in Areas 12, 12E and 12F, while it was relatively high in Area 19 (11.6%). The mean size of commercial-sized adult males decreased in Areas 12 and 19 and increased in Areas 12E and 12F. The catch composition of commercial-sized adult males of carapace conditions 4 and 5 remained low in all areas.

The high mean CPUEs observed in Area 19 in recent years (2010-2017) cannot be explained by either erroneous logbook information or increase in trap immersion time because the relationship between the CPUEs estimated from the logbooks data corroborated well with the

at-sea observer sampling data in each management area ($0.95 > r^2 > 0.86$, Fig. 16), and the trap immersion time has varied little in the past 9 years.

A factor which might explain the increase in CPUE in Area 19 since 2010 is the immigration of commercial-sized adult crabs from the eastern Cape-Breton management areas, especially from northern Eastern Nova Scotia (n-ENS: former Areas 20-22) (Hébert et al.,2012, DFO 2013). The possibility of immigration from the adjacent Area 12 (Biron et al. 2008; Hébert et al. 2012) to Area 19 has also been pointed out. Other factors such as change in fishing gear (especially trap size) or fishing pattern may influence the catch rate. The introduction of the precautionary approach in 2010 which resulted in significantly diminishing the exploitation rate should have had a positive impact on the catch rate in Area 19. Further investigation is required to elucidate this CPUE increase since 2010.

5.0. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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7.0. TABLES

Table 1. Landings (t), fishing effort (number of trap hauls) and catch- per- unit-of effort (CPUE; kg per trap haul) from logbooks in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab, Chionoecetes opilio, fisheries (Areas 12, 19, 12E and 12F) since 1987.

Year	Landings (t)					Effort (number of trap hauls)				CPUE (kg per trap haul)			
	12	19	12E	12F	Southern Gulf	12	19	12E	12F	12	19	12E	12F
1987	11,782	1,151	-	-	12,933	449,293	37,987	-	-	26.2	30.3	-	-
1988	12,355	1,337	-	-	13,692	528,844	22,794	-	-	23.4	58.7	-	-
1989	7,882	1,334	-	-	9,216	356,442	29,978	-	-	22.1	44.5	-	-
1990	6,950	1,333	-	-	8,283	254,578	28,422	-	-	27.3	46.9	-	-
1991	10,019	1,337	-	-	11,356	326,671	16,733	-	-	30.7	79.9	-	-
1992	11,235	1,678	-	-	12,913	362,967	17,140	-	-	31.0	97.9	-	-
1993	14,336	1,678	-	-	16,014	344,698	18,204	-	-	41.6	92.2	-	-
1994	19,995	1,672	-	-	21,667	390,833	24,495	-	-	51.2	68.3	-	-
1995	19,944	1,575	217	317	22,053	416,890	24,854	4,033	11,561	47.8	63.4	53.8	27.4
1996	15,978	1,342	164	238	17,722	318,796	24,583	2,714	5,604	50.1	54.6	60.3	42.4
1997	15,413	1,386	163	287	17,249	303,286	21,930	4,695	6,390	50.8	63.2	34.7	44.9
1998	11,136	1,988	161	290	13,575	243,339	31,232	5,624	6,035	45.8	63.1	28.6	48.1
1999	12,682	1,979	159	290	15,110	289,003	19,088	5,415	5,072	43.9	103.7	29.4	57.2
2000	15,046	3,225	150	291	18,712	436,782	55,977	6,528	5,136	34.5	64.1	22.9	56.7
2001	13,819	3,910	155	378	18,262	326,382	46,251	6,700	5,736	42.3	88.5	23.2	63.0
2002	21,869	3,279	165	378	25,691	544,454	43,662	2,916	4,437	40.2	72.3	56.6	85.2
2003	16,898	3,103	345	817	21,163	337,960	29,952	5,471	10,460	50.0	103.6	63.1	78.1
2004	26,626	3,894	349	806	31,675	484,991	56,517	6,277	10,775	54.9	68.9	55.6	74.8
2005	32,363	2,827	449	479	36,118	508,053	41,512	5,571	5,112	63.7	68.1	80.6	93.7
2006	25,934	1,989	411	787	29,121	402,702	23,566	10,074	14,079	64.4	84.4	40.8	55.9
2007	23,243	3,034	220	370	26,867	353,775	42,553	5,914	12,252	65.7	71.3	37.2	30.2
2008	20,911	2,929	187	431	24,458	370,762	38,388	9,232	15,504	56.4	76.3	20.3	27.8
2009	20,896	2,370	67	309	23,642	433,527	33,193	4,653	14,045	48.2	71.4	14.4	22.0
2010	7,719	1,360	50	420	9,549	161,148	11,138	1,825	14,335	47.9	122.1	27.4	29.3
2011	8,618	1,701	76	313	10,708	162,604	12,761	2,413	9,631	53.0	133.3	31.5	32.5
2012	18,159	2,906	185	706	21,956	267,044	16,317	5,623	16,890	68.0	178.1	32.9	41.8
2013	22,645	2,657	204	543	26,049	296,398	17,890	5,097	11,086	76.4	148.5	40.1	49.0
2014	19,633	3,745	178	882	24,439	317,689	25,407	3,765	23,163	61.8	147.4	47.3	38.1
2015	23,080	2,129	192	510	25,911	339,912	14,703	2,918	13,351	67.9	144.8	65.8	38.2
2016	19,499	1,701	144	381	21,725	304,624	11,937	2,796	8,667	64.0	142.5	51.5	43.9
2017	39,825	2,944	203	684	43,656	553,125	20,616	3,333	9,421	72.0	142.8	60.9	72.6

Table 2. Catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE; kg per trap haul) by group of harvesters in Area 12 of the snow crab fishery, 2001 to 2017.

Year	Traditional Area 12	First Nations	Traditional 18	Traditional 25-26	New entrants	Area 12 mean
2001	43.5	38.8	na	62.7	32.3	42.3
2002	42.3	33.8	na	45.2	31.0	40.2
2003	50.5	51.4	66.0	43.6	45.6	50.0
2004	55.5	55.8	64.4	63.9	48.4	54.9
2005	66.2	64.5	70.3	80.2	50.3	63.7
2006	68.7	59.7	66.2	79.8	53.8	64.4
2007	69.4	65.8	61.4	66.2	54.4	65.7
2008	57.3	56.0	77.3	54.6	49.3	56.4
2009	46.6	49.8	76.7	48.3	48.7	48.2
2010	48.7	45.2	36.3	54.0	51.0	47.9
2011	54.3	50.9	53.3	46.6	51.6	53.0.
2012	67.7	67.8	133.1	66.0	60.5	68.0
2013	77.0	75.4	114.5	71.1	69.6	76.4
2014	62.1	61.4	88.6	53.4	57.8	61.8
2015	70.1	66.0	78.9	61.6	61.1	67.9
2016	64.6	61.8	69.6	71.0	61.5	64.0
2017	77.6	65.0	77.8	76.4	65.7	72.0

Table 3a. Summary statistics (mean, standard error and number of observations [n]) of the trap immersion time (hours) for management areas 12 and 19 in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fisheries for 1997 to 2017.

Year	Area 12 Mean	Area 12 Standard error	Area 12 n	Area 19 Mean	Area 19 Standard error	Area 19 n
1997	65	1.0	2,553	29	0.4	1,396
1998	71	1.4	1,471	29	0.3	2,438
1999	71	0.7	2,837	29	0.4	1,391
2000	75	0.6	4,865	30	0.2	4,447
2001	58	0.6	4,498	31	0.3	3,514
2002	67	0.4	7,053	30	0.2	3,497
2003	55	0.4	4,640	38	0.5	2,359
2004	71	0.4	7,144	28	0.2	4,288
2005	65	0.5	7,311	31	0.3	3,207
2006	71	0.6	6,191	28	0.6	1,768
2007	69	0.6	5,118	33	0.6	2,874
2008	70	0.9	3,237	33	0.5	2,442
2009	68	0.7	3,906	33	0.3	2,097
2010	64	1.2	1,514	30	0.7	627
2011	80	1.4	1,558	33	0.7	763
2012	80	1.1	2,445	34	0.6	1,134
2013	86	1.0	4,196	35	0.6	1,201
2014	84	0.9	2,531	32	0.5	1,597
2015	82	0.6	4,808	36	0.6	981
2016	86	1.4	3,897	38	1.4	750
2017	88	0.6	7,089	34	0.7	1,265

Table 3b. Summary statistics (mean, standard error and number of observations [n]) of the trap immersion time (hours) for management areas 12E and 12F in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fisheries for 1997 to 2017.

Year	Area 12E Mean	Area 12E Standard error	Area 12E n	Area 12F Mean	Area 12F Standard error	Area 12F n
1997	44	4.1	56	49	3.1	60
1998	30	5.1	39	63	2.2	133
1999	48	4.3	66	61	2.2	165
2000	63	5.3	78	73	2.7	177
2001	59	5.6	79	72	2.5	165
2002	54	7.6	35	89	3.9	128
2003	50	5.5	67	69	1.7	335
2004	71	5.2	68	95	2.6	254
2005	63	6.9	67	96	4.2	127
2006	66	5.7	121	98	2.4	343
2007	58	6.2	72	103	2.8	272
2008	62	6.1	64	93	3.2	75
2009	72	11.3	30	95	5.0	82
2010	67	14.7	18	87	6.3	70
2011	33	6.0	16	118	5.6	66
2012	59	7.2	49	84	3.8	71
2013	53	5.9	53	99	2.7	247
2014	32	3.9	26	92	4.1	109
2015	42	5.2	32	92	3.1	234
2016	45	9.0	25	91	7.0	169
2017	36	15.0	15	88	3.7	183

Table 4. Fishery characteristics and at-sea observer coverage by management area in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fisheries in 2017.

Characteristics	12	19	12E	12F
Number of fished grids in the area	193	18	8	9
Total fishing days	91	21	22	31
Number of trips	4,588	1,160	17	149
Number of trips with observer coverage	767	102	4	23
Total estimated traps hauled	553,125	20,616	3,333	9,421
Number of trap sampled by observers	4,242	264	40	93
Number of crab sampled	167,522	10,450	1,572	3,420

Table 5a. Summary statistics (mean, standard error and sample size [n]) of the catch-per-unit-of-effort (kg / trap haul) based on at-sea observer sampling in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fishing areas 12 and 19, 1998 to 2017.

Year	Area 12 Mean	Area 12 Standard error	Area 12 n	Area 19 Mean	Area 19 Standard error	Area 19 n
1998	56.4	0.8	1,399	62.9	2.6	203
1999	53.1	0.8	1,507	102.3	4.8	99
2000	40.2	0.5	3,118	74.0	2.1	370
2001	51.0	0.8	2,442	94.4	3.7	233
2002	46.5	0.5	5,888	80.6	3.1	257
2003	59.6	0.7	4,929	125.9	4.6	177
2004	67.1	0.6	6,681	87.6	3.1	358
2005	75.8	0.6	6,370	84.7	2.8	309
2006	77.9	1.0	4,329	94.3	3.8	242
2007	82.3	0.7	3,924	76.0	2.0	550
2008	73.8	0.9	2,468	86.3	2.7	617
2009	59.1	0.8	2,635	79.7	2.5	709
2010	64.5	1.7	1,058	172.2	8.3	177
2011	62.7	1.0	1,771	164.5	6.1	179
2012	74.7	0.9	2,849	200.6	5.8	250
2013	85.6	0.9	3,103	163.5	5.5	241
2014	75.4	0.9	2,244	172.4	4.7	358
2015	74.2	0.8	2,257	171.1	7.2	171
2016	73.4	1.2	1,184	151.2	5.7	215
2017	74.4	0.8	4,225	165.0	5.6	264

Table 5b. Summary statistics (mean, standard error and sample size [n]) of the catch-per-unit-of-effort (kg / trap haul) based on at-sea observer sampling in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fishing areas 12E and 12F, 1998 to 2017.

Year	Area 12E Mean	Area 12E Standard error	Area 12E n	Area 12F Mean	Area 12F Standard error	Area 12F n
1998	41.0	3.8	40	53.3	2.2	88
1999	32.7	3.2	72	70.5	3.8	82
2000	29.0	2.0	94	76.1	5.0	83
2001	31.9	2.1	111	85.3	3.8	125
2002	63.4	4.4	47	105.9	4.5	105
2003	71.9	4.4	104	89.1	2.2	265
2004	62.3	3.5	94	89.0	2.0	270
2005	88.9	4.1	105	113.4	4.4	120
2006	47.6	2.8	124	63.7	2.3	245
2007	46.0	4.3	76	38.5	3.8	215
2008	22.4	2.0	72	28.1	1.7	227
2009	13.6	1.8	43	28.7	1.9	236
2010	49.4	6.1	32	36.5	2.5	181
2011	38.8	5.3	37	40.4	4.1	55
2012	29.9	2.3	54	40.1	2.1	156
2013	40.5	3.2	58	55.4	2.9	127
2014	47.3	5.1	31	38.7	1.9	186
2015	68.7	5.9	42	43.8	4.8	59
2016	52.3	4.4	31	40.5	2.2	62
2017	63.4	1.5	40	80.0	4.8	93

Table 6. Average percentage of soft-shelled males in catches (based on sea sampling, before discarding) by fishing area for the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab fisheries, 1986 to 2017.

Year	Area 12	Area 19[1]	Area 12E	Area 12F
1986	4.9	-	-	-
1987	10.8	-	-	-
1988	7.5	-	-	-
1989	37.2	-	-	-
1990	16.8	19.4	-	-
1991	11.5	5.1	-	-
1992	8.6	6.6	-	-
1993	6.1	1.9	-	-
1994	5.6	5.5	-	-
1995	2.5	3.5	0.6	11.8
1996	4.2	10.8	4.6	5.3
1997	5.0	15.1	4.3	1.5
1998	2.8	10.0	2.9	1.1
1999	4.9	3.3	8.0	1.1
2000	12.5	6.2	8.3	2.4
2001	6.2	6.5	0.7	1.3
2002	4.6	5.5	0.3	0.5
2003	3.3	3.9	1.2	0.4
2004	3.0	7.9	1.5	0.6
2005	3.9	7.7	2.9	0.8
2006	3.1	6.1	7.8	3.5
2007	2.0	7.4	1.3	2.4
2008	3.0	9.0	10.1	7.3
2009	5.0	11.6	7.8	11.4
2010	6.5	6.4	14.7	8.6
2011	6.2	11.5	8.4	2.6
2012	3.7	4.5	3.3	9.4
2013	2.8	3.0	15.9	2.4
2014	4.4	1.0	7.8	1.7
2015	4.9	5.5	9.8	3.3
2016	5.3	8.2	1.1	10.4
2017	6.0	11.6	2.0	1.9

[1] In Area 19, the soft-shell male category is based on a durometer reading of 72 instead of the reading of 68 used in Areas 12, 12E and 12F.

Table 7a. The percentages by carapace conditions (CC) 1 to 5 of commercial-sized adult male snow crab based on sea sampling (before discarding) for fishing areas 12 and 19, in 2000 to 2017.

Year	Area 12					Area 19				
	CC 1	CC 2	CC 3	CC 4	CC 5	CC 1	CC 2	CC 3	CC 4	CC 5
2000	5.5	6.2	64.0	19.5	4.8	2.0	14.6	51.8	30.9	0.8
2001	2.5	3.5	82.7	9.5	1.8	1.8	6.5	78.6	12.8	0.3
2002	3.0	1.7	86.4	8.2	0.7	3.2	5.6	70.2	20.6	0.5
2003	2.3	1.4	87.6	8.1	0.6	2.4	2.5	80.4	14.5	0.2
2004	1.9	1.5	86.7	9.2	0.7	2.9	12.5	69.6	14.4	0.6
2005	1.9	2.4	89.6	5.5	0.5	0.9	14.3	73.9	10.6	0.3
2006	1.7	2.5	88.9	6.4	0.5	0.8	10.3	83.8	4.9	0.2
2007	0.8	2.4	89.1	7.0	0.7	1.9	8.2	75.1	14.1	0.7
2008	0.4	1.0	72.9	23.4	2.2	4.2	5.7	74.9	14.9	0.3
2009	0.7	5.9	68.4	21.9	3.1	3.7	10.1	63.1	21.7	1.4
2010	1.3	3.2	78.9	14.8	1.8	1.3	10.9	67.6	18.2	2.0
2011	2.2	4.5	75.5	15.8	1.9	0.6	11.6	80.0	7.5	0.3
2012	0.4	1.8	87.4	9.9	0.6	0.5	5.1	91.6	2.7	0.1
2013	0.2	2.4	87.5	9.5	0.4	0.7	6.8	58.1	34.3	0.1
2014	0.6	1.1	86.5	11.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	86.7	12.1	0.0
2015	0.3	1.0	88.1	10.3	0.3	0.8	3.1	86.1	9.9	0.1
2016	0.5	1.3	89.0	8.8	0.4	4.3	10.8	71.4	13.1	0.4
2017	1.0	3.2	88.6	6.9	0.3	1.5	5.5	81.2	11.6	0.2

Table 7b. The percentages by carapace conditions (CC) 1 to 5 of commercial-sized adult male snow crab based on sea sampling (before discarding) for fishing areas 12E and 12F, in 2000 to 2017.

Year	Area 12E					Area 12F				
	CC 1	CC 2	CC 3	CC 4	CC 5	CC 1	CC 2	CC 3	CC 4	CC 5
2000	1.2	3.1	77.1	13.9	4.8	0.3	6.2	84.4	8.11	1.0
2001	0.2	0.7	84.8	12.8	1.5	0.3	1.3	87.8	10.0	0.5
2002	0.1	0.6	91.7	7.1	0.5	0.0	14.7	79.8	5.4	0.1
2003	0.1	2.4	92.0	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	92.2	6.5	0.5
2004	0.1	0.2	95.0	4.1	0.6	0.1	1.6	87.1	10.7	0.4
2005	0.0	1.9	95.1	2.4	0.5	0.2	2.8	89.6	7.2	0.3
2006	0.9	1.0	92.9	4.7	0.5	2.0	1.8	91.6	3.6	0.9
2007	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.4	0.0	4.5	7.6	79.6	6.8	1.4
2008	2.1	2.5	87.0	7.4	1.0	0.7	5.7	87.0	6.2	0.4
2009	1.1	3.2	87.5	8.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	96.8	1.6	0.1
2010	0.0	8.5	89.7	1.8	0.0	0.5	1.4	97.3	0.6	0.1
2011	0.1	4.3	93.5	2.1	0.0	0.6	4.7	93.6	1.0	0.1
2012	0.1	1.0	94.7	3.9	0.2	0.7	1.5	96.1	1.7	0.0
2013	0.1	0.5	95.6	3.8	0.0	0.3	8.6	86.4	4.6	0.1
2014	0.0	0.0	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	89.5	8.7	0.6
2015	0.0	0.4	96.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	88.9	9.8	0.7
2016	0.0	0.6	94.5	4.8	0.1	0.3	6.9	82.5	9.8	0.5
2017	0.0	0.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.1	8.3	86.0	5.2	0.4

8.0. FIGURES

Figure 1. Locations of snow crab (Chionoecetes opilio) fishing grounds and management areas in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence. Areas B and C are buffer zones.

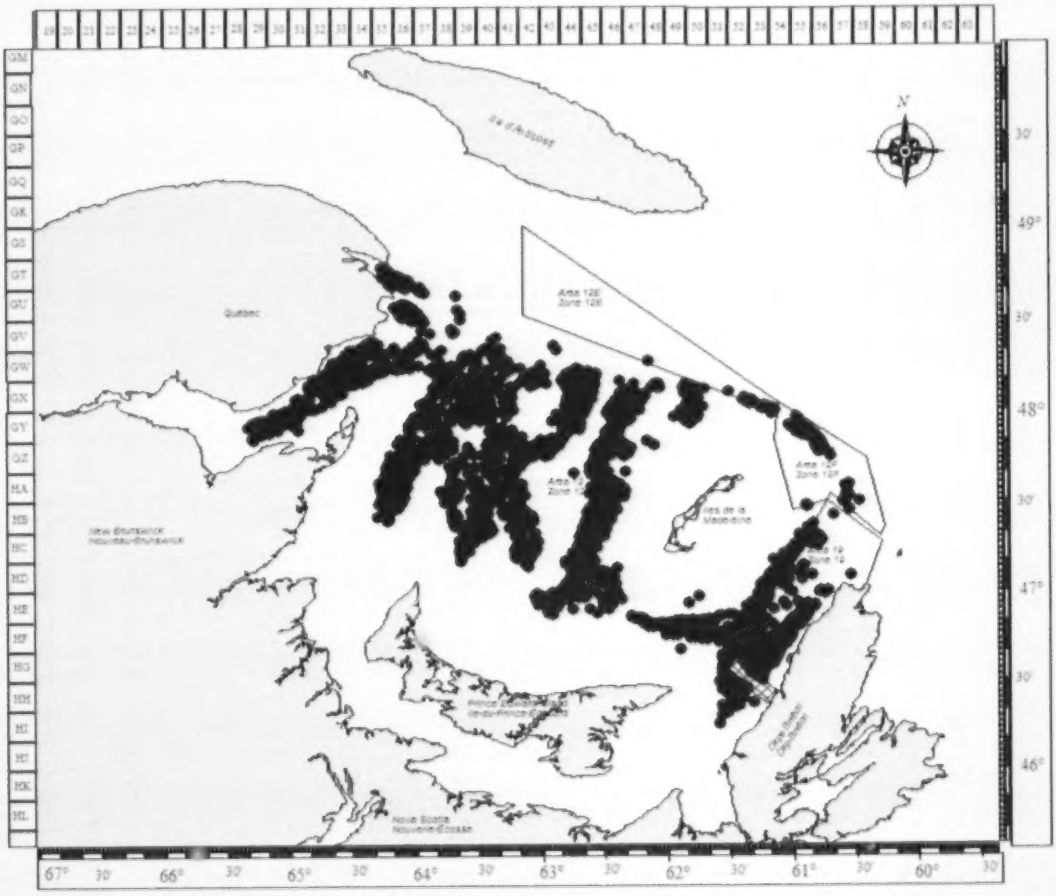


Figure 2. Locations of traps sampled aboard snow crab fishing vessels within the management areas of the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence during the 2017 fishing season.

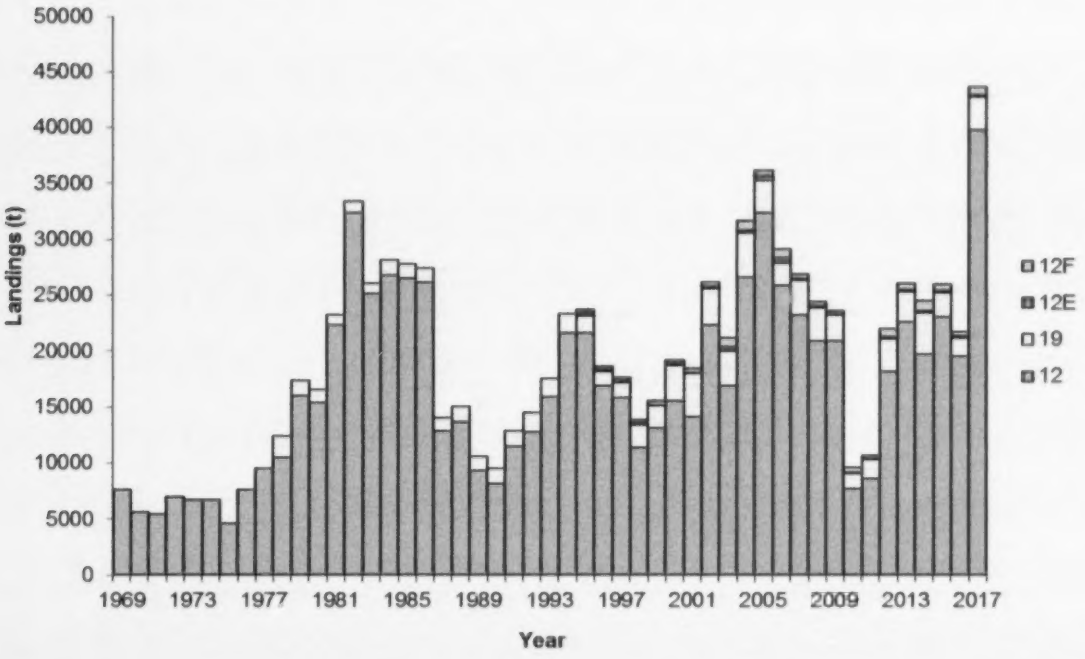


Figure 3. Landings (t) by fishing area and overall in the southern Gulf of Saint Lawrence snow crab fishery, 1969 to 2017.

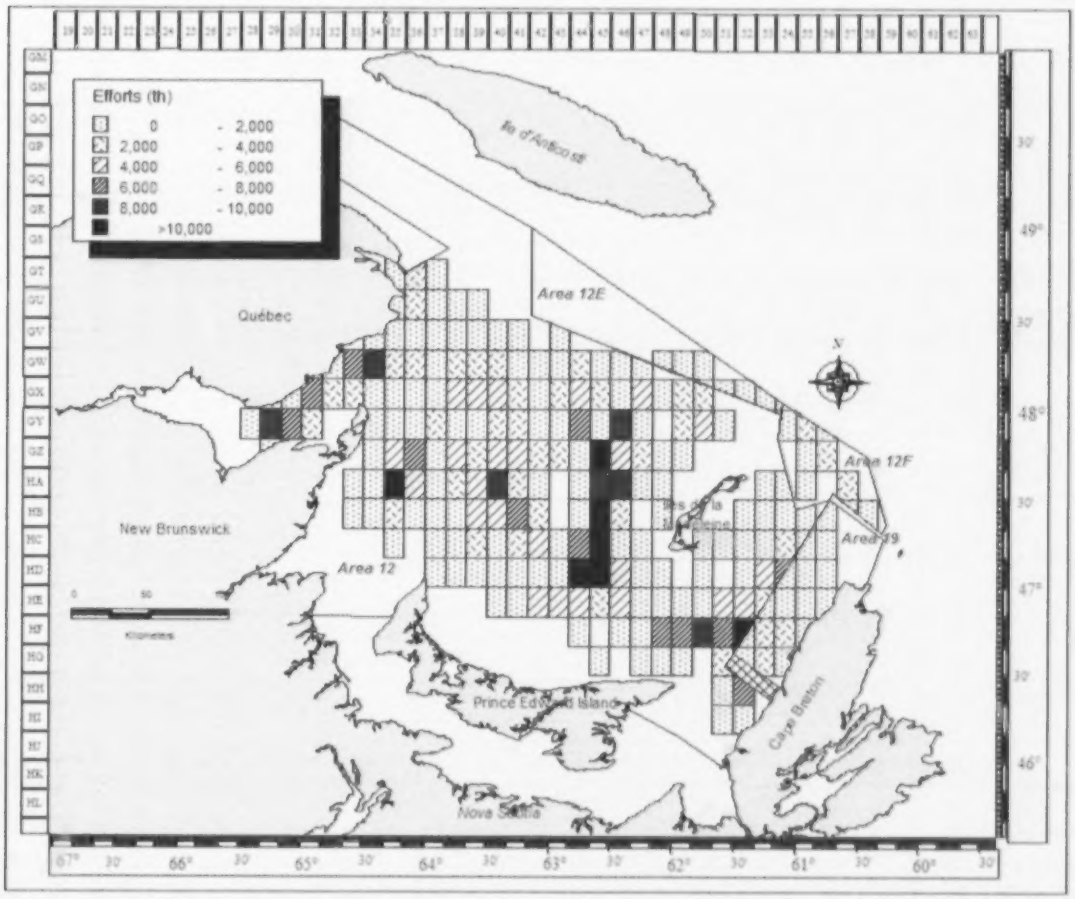


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of fishing effort (trap hauls) by snow crab fishery management area during the 2017 fishing season.

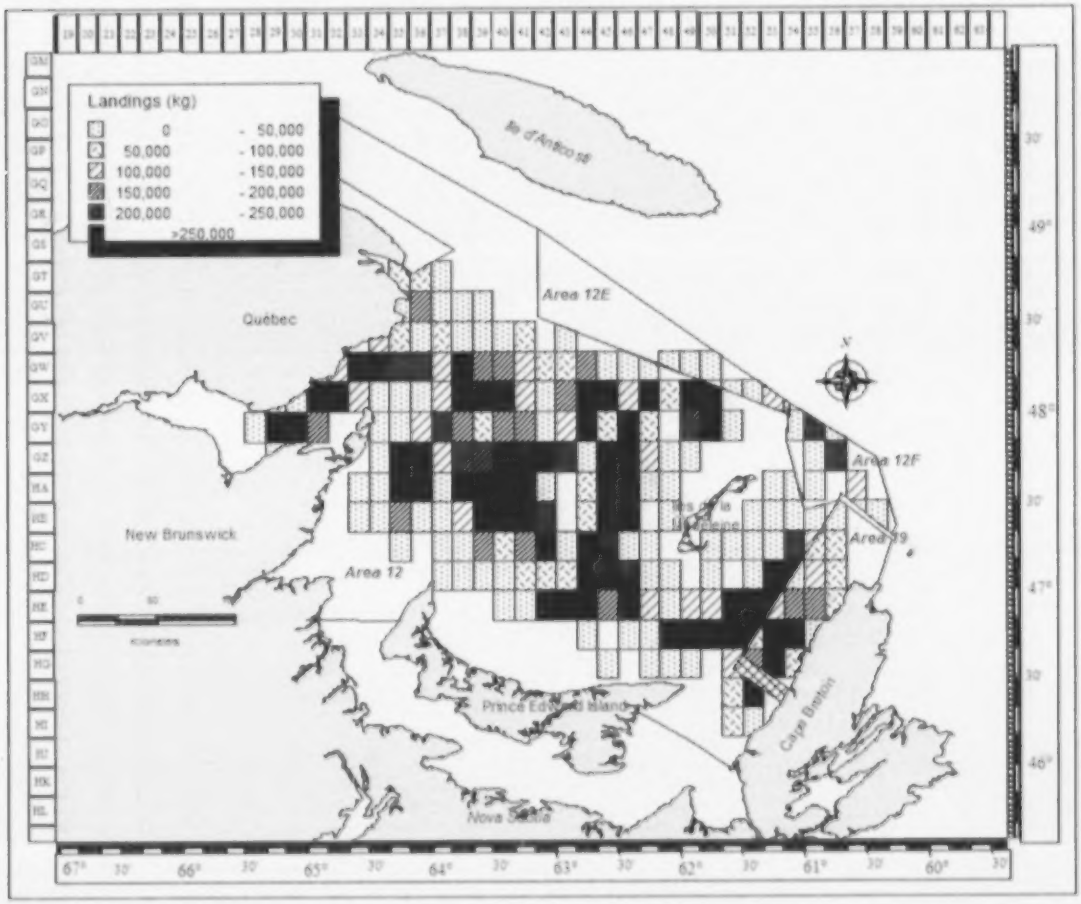


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of landings (kg) in snow crab fishing management areas during the 2017 fishing season.

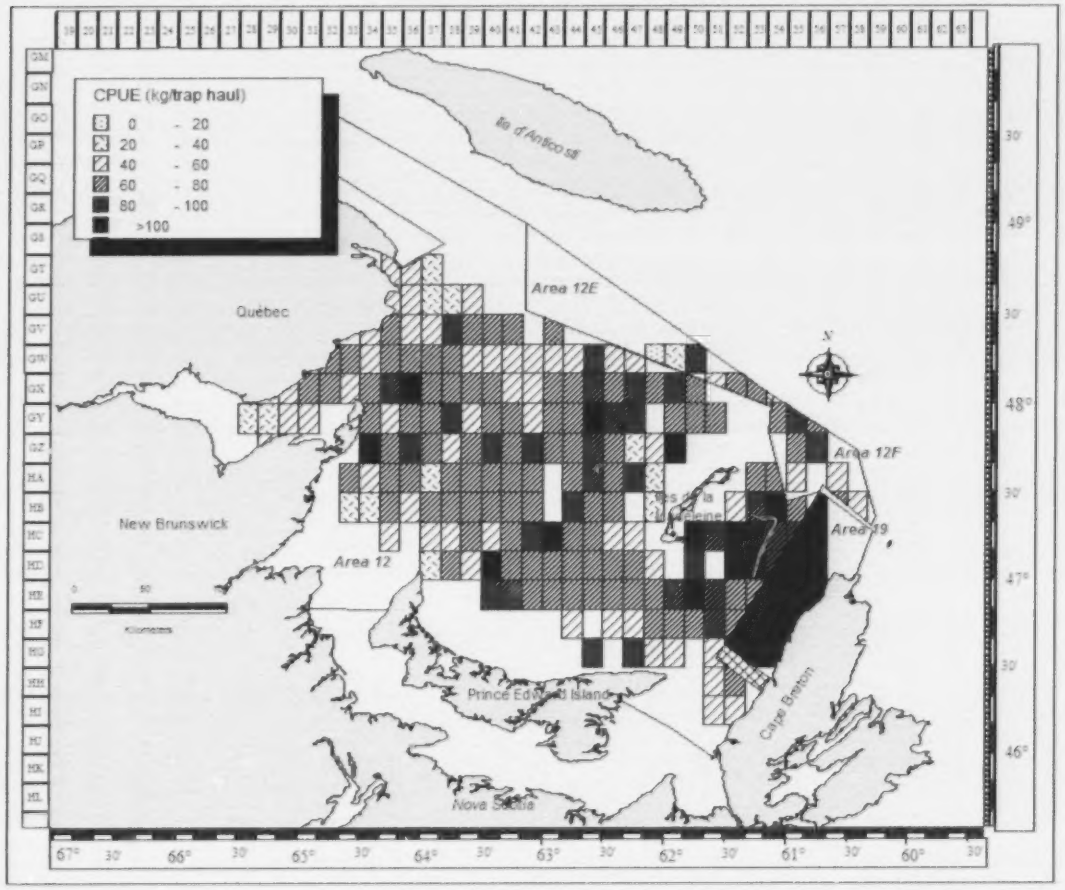


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of mean catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE; kg / th), in the snow crab fishery management areas during the 2017 fishing season.

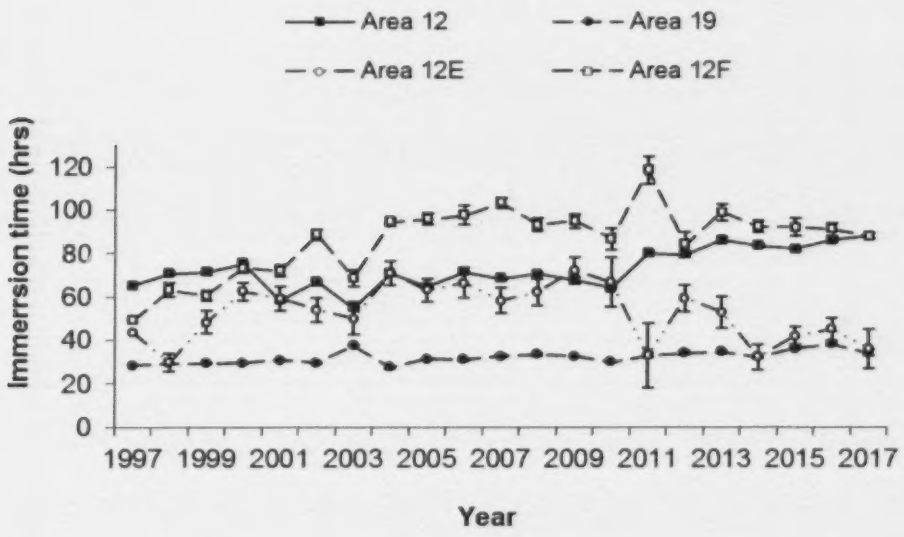


Figure 7. Mean (and one standard error bars) reported immersion time (hours) of traps by management areas in the southern Gulf snow crab fisheries, 1997 to 2017.

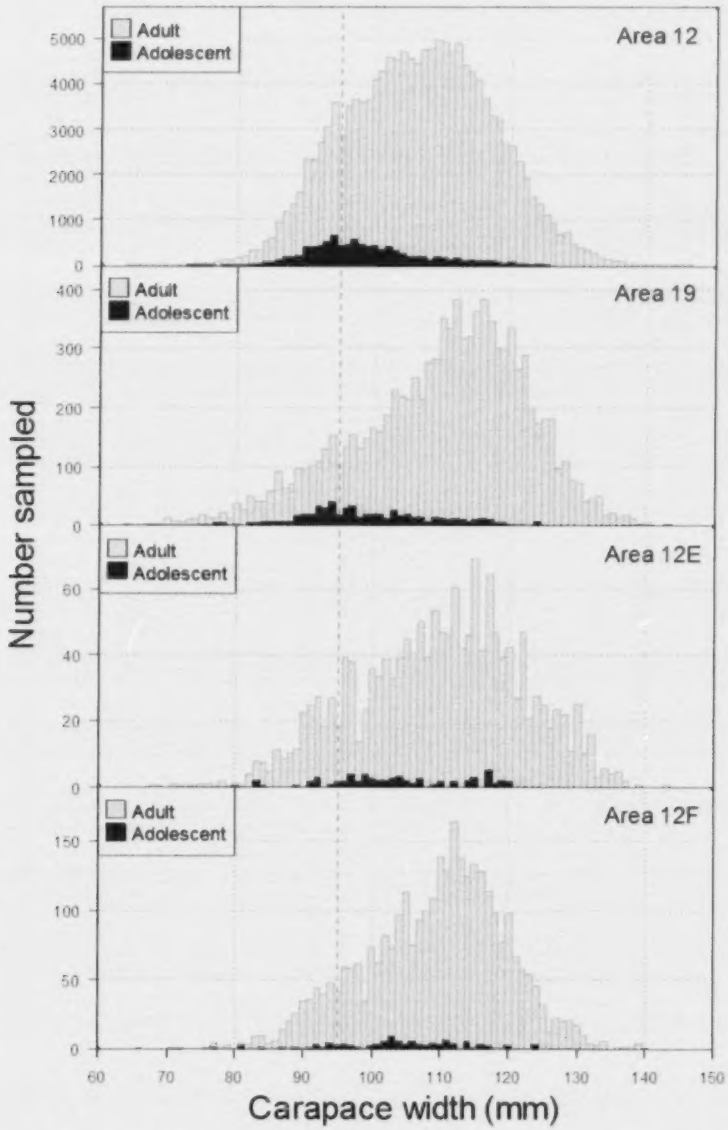


Figure 8. Size frequency distributions by maturity stage of all male crabs measured during the at-sea sampling (before discarding) in Areas 12, 19,12E and 12F in 2017. The red stippled line indicates the legal sized of 95 mm of carapace width.

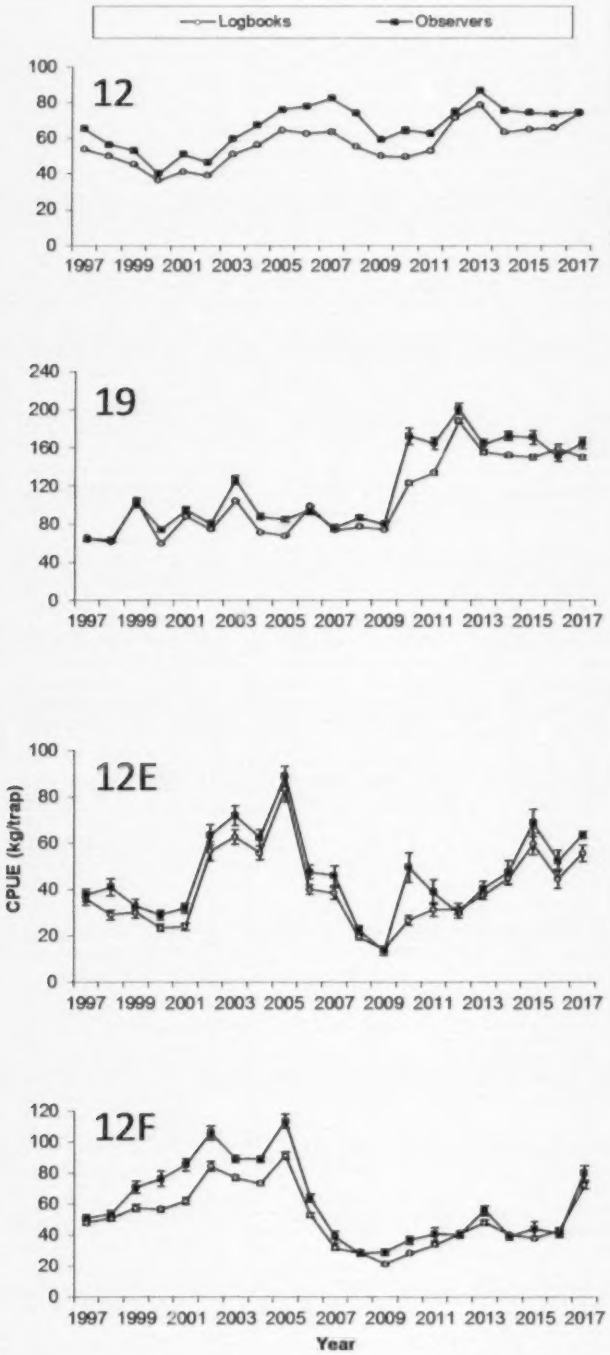


Figure 9. Comparison of catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE;kg / th, mean and one standard error bars) between the logbook data and at-sea observer sampling data by management area for 1997 to 2017.

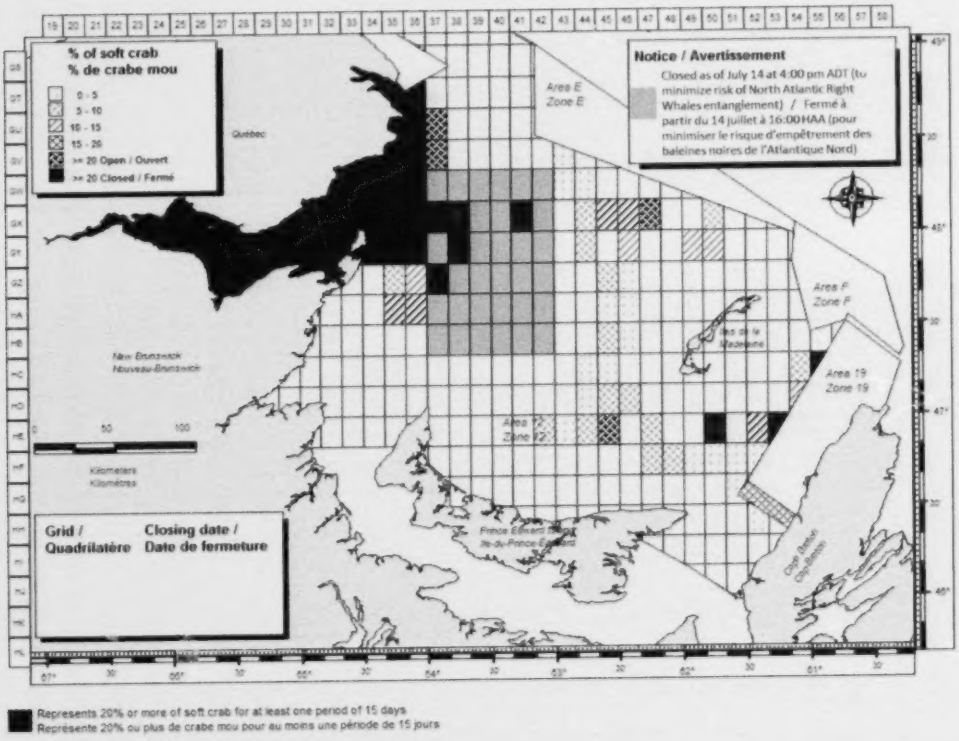

% of soft crab
% de crabe mou
0 - 5
5 - 10
10 - 15
15 - 20
>= 20 Open / Ouvert
>= 20 Closed / Fermé
Notice / Avertissement
Closed as of July 14 at 4:00 pm ADT (to minimize risk of North Atlantic Right Whales entanglement) / Fermé à partir du 14 juillet à 16:00 HAA (pour minimiser le risque d'empêtrement des baleines noires de l'Atlantique Nord)
Area E
Zone E
Area F
Zone F
Area 19
Zone 19
Area 12
Zone 12
Québec
New Brunswick
Nouveau-Brunswick
Îles de la Madeleine
Prince Edward Island
Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Cape Breton
Cap-Breton
Kilometers
Kilomètres
Grid /
Quadrilatère
Closing date /
Date de fermeture
Represents 20% or more of soft crab for at least one period of 15 days
Représente 20% ou plus de crabe mou pour au moins une période de 15 jours

Figure 10. Seasonal reports of percentage of soft-shelled males by grid in snow crab management Area 12 and locations of grids which were closed during the 2017 season.

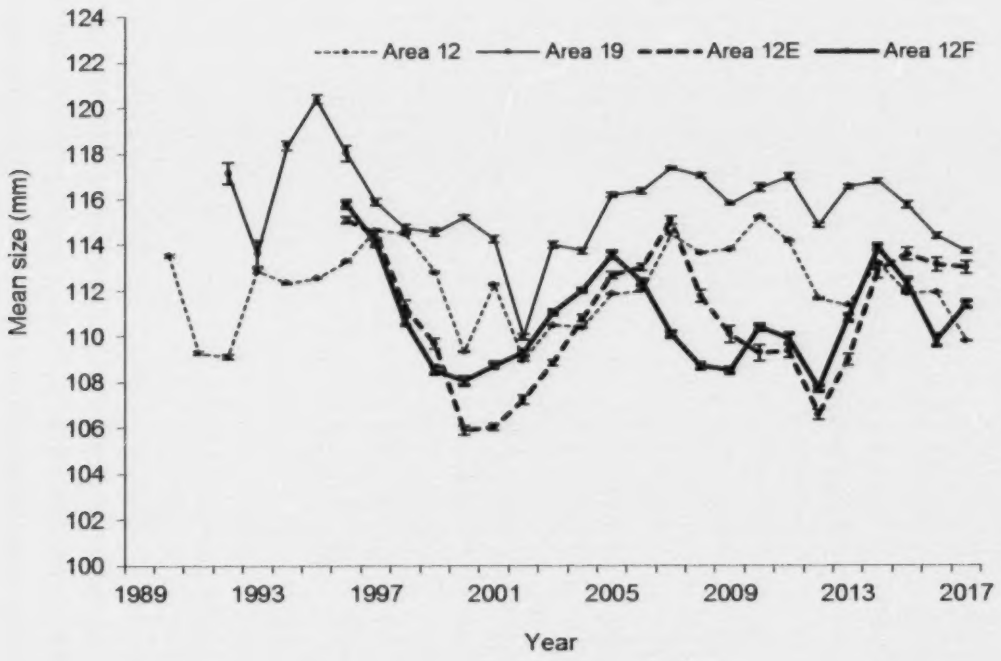


Figure 11. Carapace width (mm; mean and one standard error bar) of commercial-sized adult male snow crab in the catches from management areas 12, 19, 12E, and 12F for 1990 to 2017.

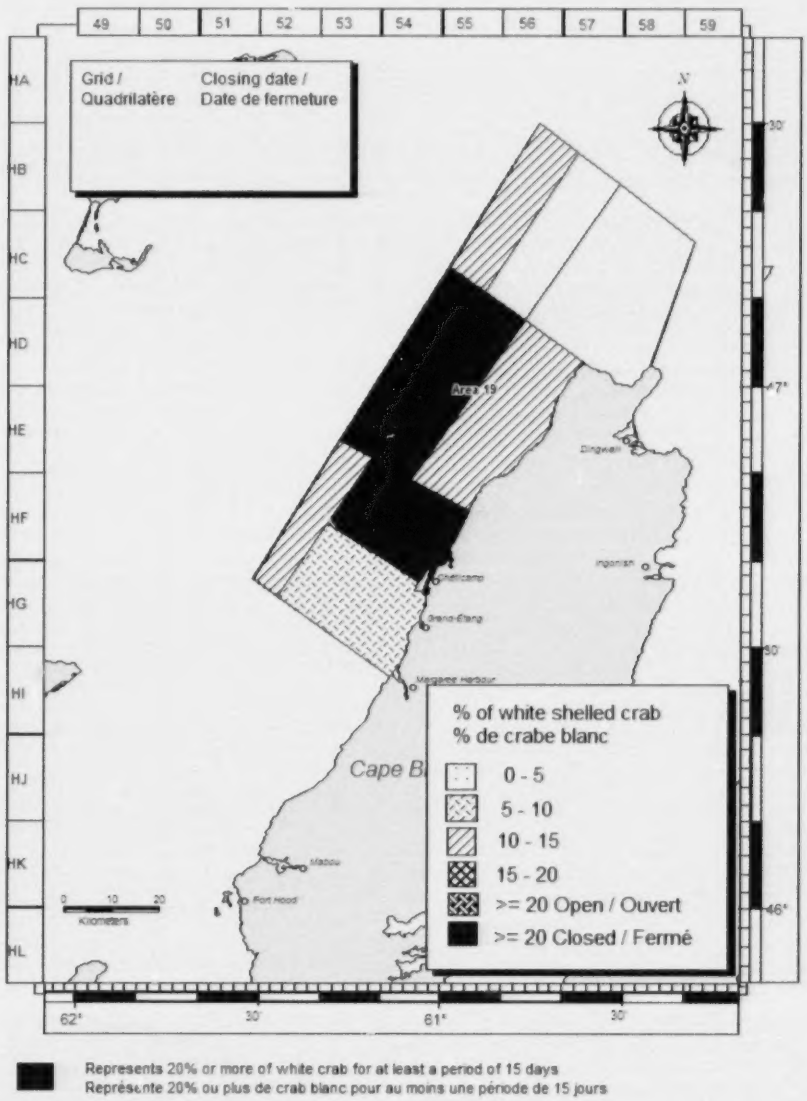


Figure 12. Seasonal report of percentage of white-shelled male snow crab in the catches in the fishery of management area 19 in 2017.

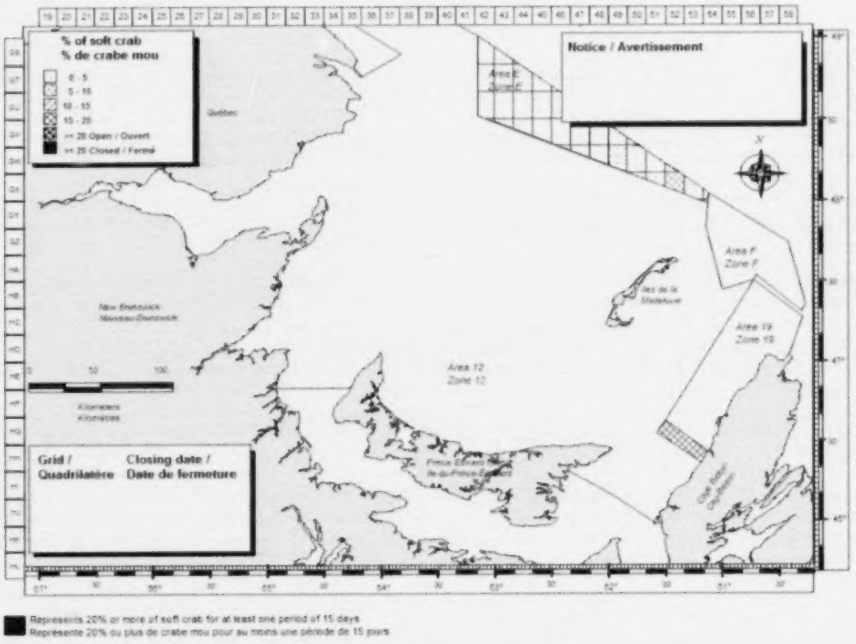


Figure 13. Seasonal report of percentage of soft-shelled male snow crab in the catches of the fishery in management area 12E in 2017.

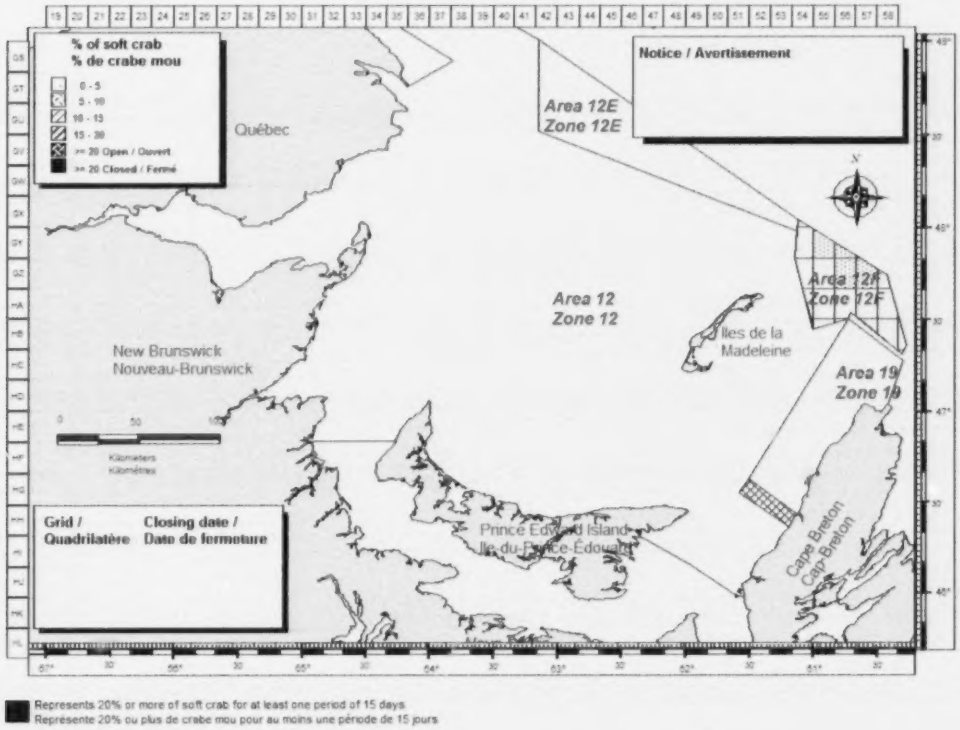


Figure 14. Seasonal report of percentage of soft-shelled male snow crab in the catches of the fishery in snow crab management area 12F in 2017.

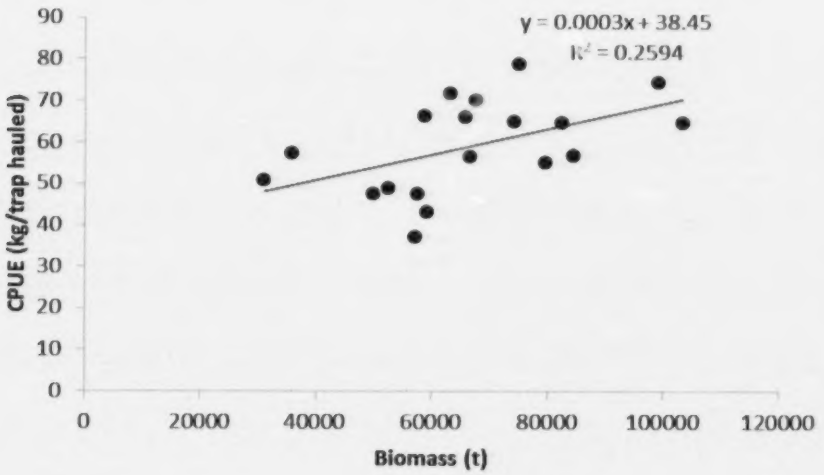


Figure 15. Relationship between the commercial-sized adult male biomass (t) estimated from the trawl survey and catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) from the logbook data in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1997 to 2017.

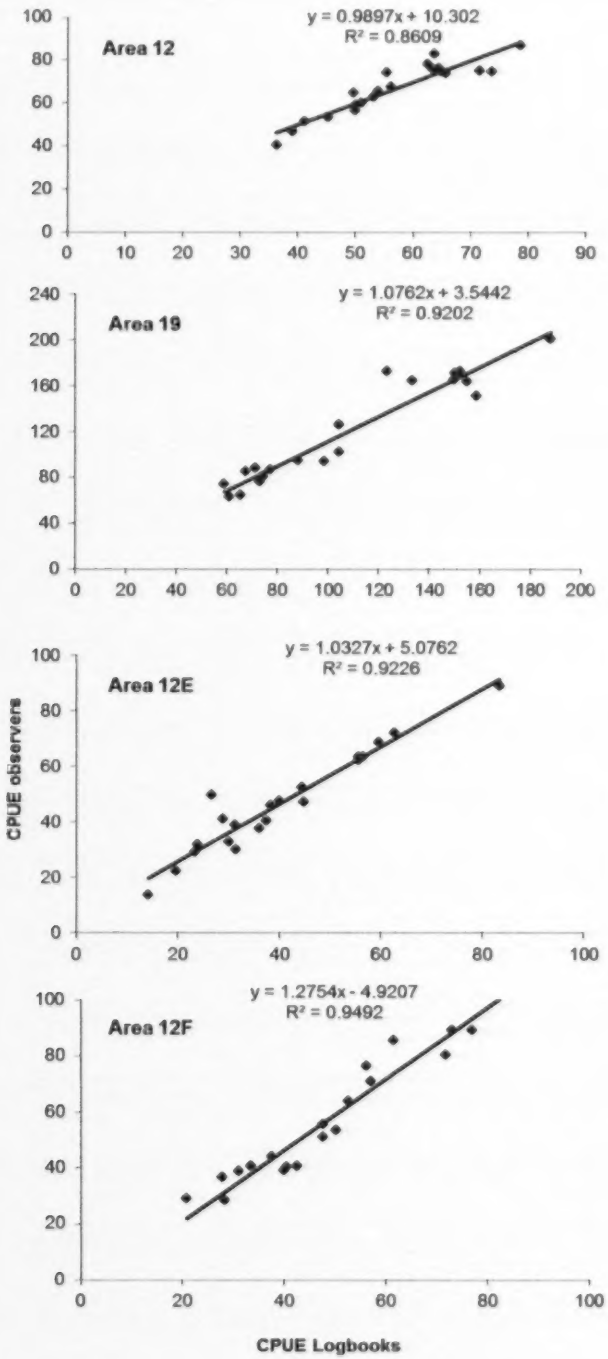


Figure 16. Relationship of catch-per-unit-of-effort (CPUE) between the logbook data and at-sea observer sampling by management area for 1997 to 2017.

9.0. APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Observer biological sampling during the 2017 snow crab fishery.

FIELD EQUIPMENT (each observer)

- calipers
- durometers
- sampling sheets

SAMPLING METHODS

The supervisor of the observers (consultant company) will advise which vessels the observers have to sample, as requested by DFO. The observers will have to conduct two types of sampling: a) before discarding, and b) after discarding. These two types of sampling have to be done for the entire fishing activity. These two samples have to be done randomly to make a ratio of 2 to 1. Two samples before discarding to one sample after discarding for the entire fishing activity.

Before discarding

A random sub-sample of forty (40) male crabs per trap. This should be done as follow:

1. Randomly select 40 crabs (male only).
2. Count the remaining male crabs and give them back to the crew.
3. Measure the forty (40) male crabs previously selected and give them to the crew.

After discarding

A random sub-sample of twenty (20) male crabs.

INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED

An explanation of the information to be taken is as follows: (see Appendix 2 - Sampling sheet).

TRIP NUMBER: The company provides that number to the observer.

DATE: The date at the time the sample is taken.

PAGE: Page number / total number of pages per trip.

LOGBOOK NUMBER: This number is at the bottom of the logbook (example: C604502 or 343444).

VRN, VESSEL, OBSERVER: Each observer is to place his / her name, the vessel registration number (VRN) and the name of the boat on all of the sampling sheets.

AREA: 12 - Area 12, 18, 25/26

19 - Cape Breton 19

12E - Area 12E

12F - Area 12F

POSITION: The position and the depth where the trap is sampled. The position has to be in latitude / longitude (degrees, minutes, to one hundredth of a minute).

DATA TYPE: 1 - Landing (after discarding)

2 - Trap at sea (before discarding).

TYPE OF TRAP AT SEA: See company code.

SPECIES: See company code.

LANDED WEIGHT (KG): Total weight of the landing in kilograms (kg).

TRAP NUMBER: This is the number of the trap sampled and must be written on each sampling sheet.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES IN TRAP: Note the total number of males in the trap sampled including the 40 measured crabs.

TRAP FISHING DURATION (DAYS): Note the number of fishing days (immersion time) for the sampled trap (ex: 36 hours = 1.5 days).

DEPTH: The depth of the trap sampled should be noted in meters (m).

SEX: Only male crabs are measured. Male (M).

CARAPACE WIDTH, CLAW HEIGHT: See Appendix 3.

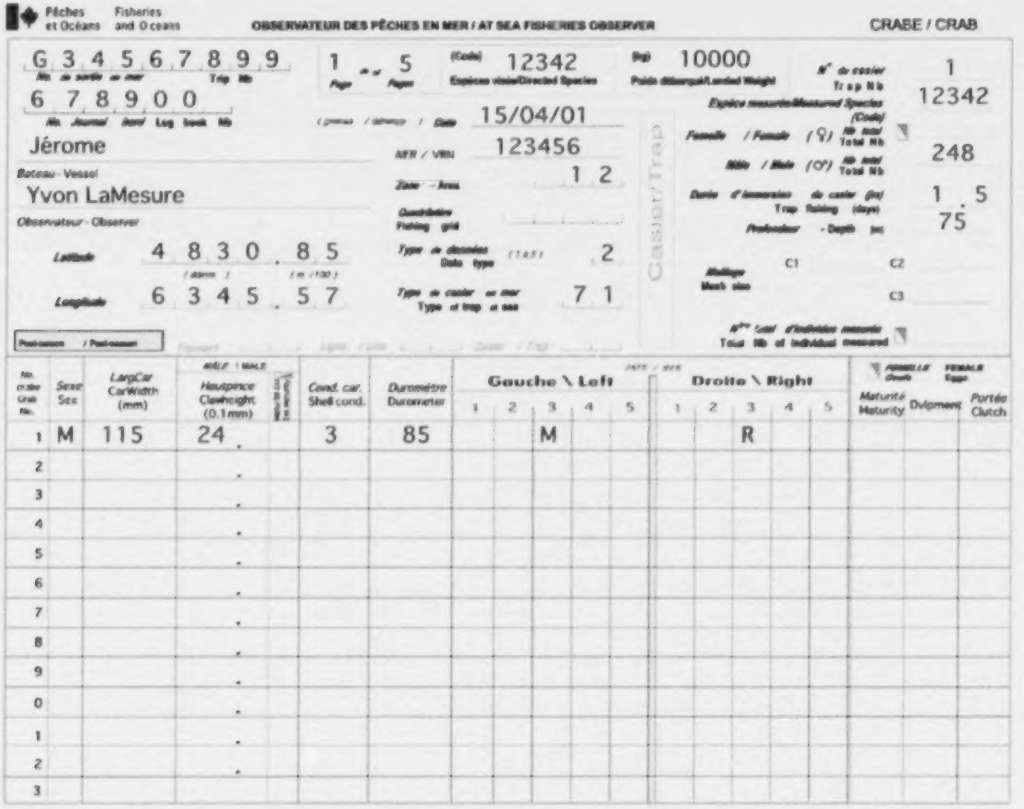
CARAPACE CONDITION: See Appendix 4.

DUROMETER: See Appendix 5.

MISSING LEGS: See Appendix 6.

REMARKS: Any abnormal observations and / or comments.

Appendix 2. Example of an at-sea observer sampling sheet.

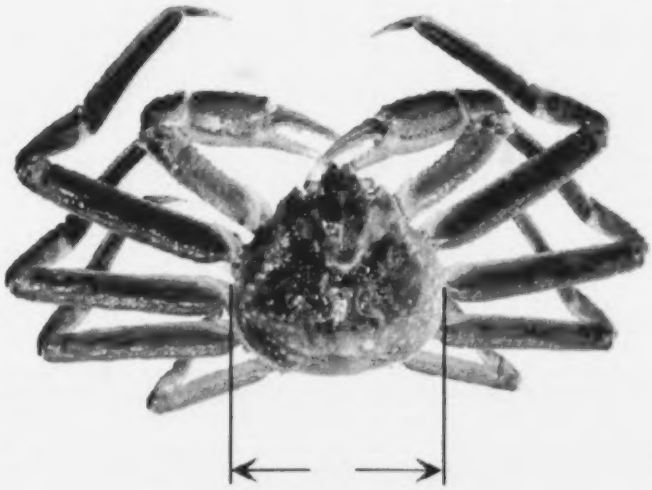


Pêches et Océans / Fisheries and Oceans — OBSERVATEUR DES PÊCHES EN MER / AT SEA FISHERIES OBSERVER — CRABE / CRAB

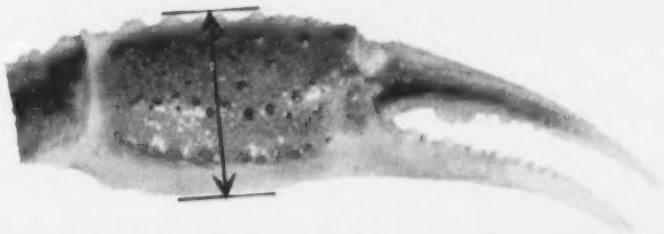
No. de sortie en mer / Trip No.	G 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9
Page / Pages	1 / 5
(Code) Espèce visée / Directed Species	12342
(kg) Poids débarqué / Landed Weight	10000
N° de casier / Trap No.	1
Espèce mesurée / Measured Species (Code)	12342
No. Journal / Journal / Log book No.	6 7 8 9 0 0
(jjmmaa / ddmmyy) Date	15/04/01
Femelle / Female (♀) No. total / Total No.	248
Bateau / Vessel	Jérome
MFR / VRN	123456
Mâle / Male (♂) No. total / Total No.	
Observateur / Observer	Yvon LaMesure
Zone / Area	1 2
Durée d'immersion du casier (jrs) / Trap fishing (days)	1 . 5
Quadrillage / Fishing grid	
Profondeur / Depth (m)	75
Latitude (° / deg) (m / min)	4 8 3 0 . 8 5
Type de données / Data type (1 à 5 / 1 to 5)	2
Maillage / Mesh size	C1 C2 C3
Longitude (° / deg) (m / min)	6 3 4 5 . 5 7
Type de casier ou mer / Type of trap or sea	7 1
Casier / Trap	
N^{bre} total d'individus mesurés / Total No. of individuals measured	
Poste / Position	

No. de la crabe / Crab No.	Sexe / Sex	LargCar / CarWidth (mm)	MALE / MALE Hauteur / Clawheight (0.1mm)	Vérifié / Checked	Cond. car. / Shell cond.	Durométre / Durometer	Gauche \ Left 1	2	3	4	5	Droite \ Right 1	2	3	4	5	FEMALE / FEMELLE Maturité / Maturity	Dvlpment	FEMALE / FEMELLE Ponte / Clutch
1	M	115	24 .		3	85			M					R					
2			.																
3			.																
4			.																
5			.																
6			.																
7			.																
8			.																
9			.																
0			.																
1			.																
2			.																
3																			

Appendix 3. Description of carapace width and claw height measurements.



Carapace width /
Largeur de la carapace

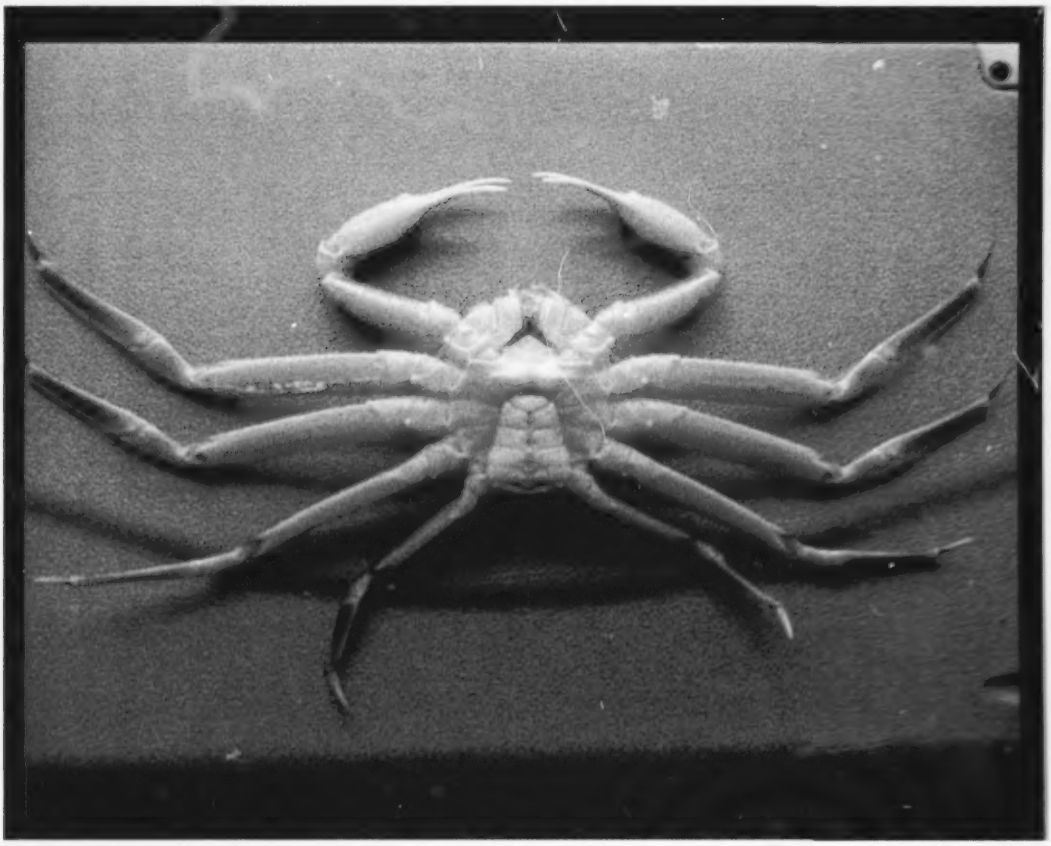


Right claw height /
Hauteur de la pince droite

Appendix 4. Descriptions of each carapace condition with identification keys.

Condition 1 – New soft

This recently molted crab has a carapace that is soft or firm but flexible, the claw is easily broken under thumb pressure. The dorsal surface is light brown and the ventral one is translucent. Iridescence is apparent at different spots on the carapace. Neither wear nor scars are shown on the carapace, spines and dactyls are very sharp. The carapace is very clean, no trace of epibiontes (moss, balanus, spiroide and leech eggs) are visible at this stage. The crab stays in that condition for approximately three months and during that period of time, the meat yield is at its lowest level.

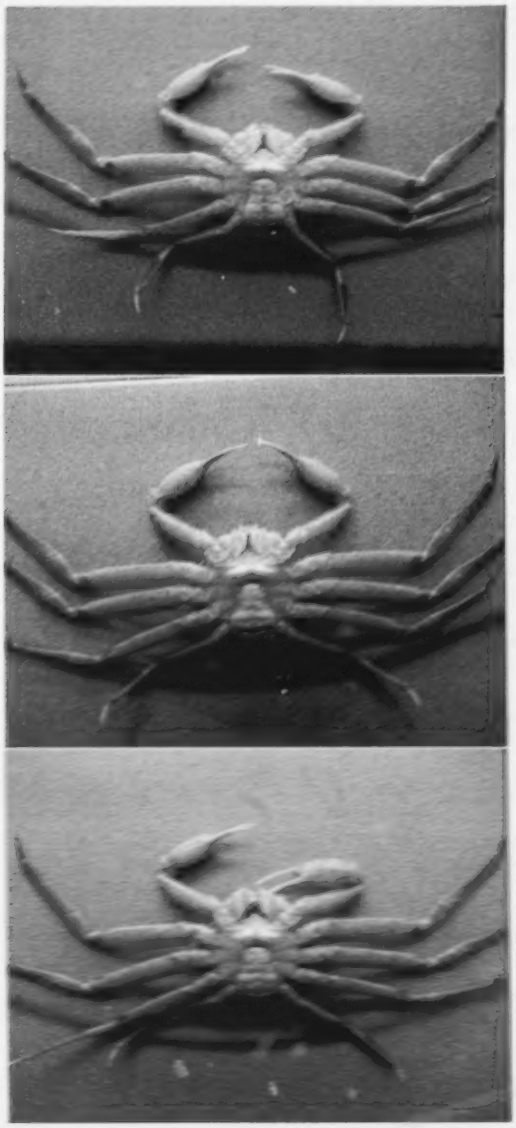


Condition 2 – New hard

This crab molted during the current year, the carapace is rigid and the claw is hardly broken under thumb pressure. The dorsal surface of the carapace is light brown and underneath is white and opaque, appearance of iridescence at multiple places on the carapace. No appearance of wear or scratch, spines are really sharp. The crab is clean and the carapace may have presence of epibiontes (moss, balanus, spiroid and leech eggs). This condition starts around three months after the crab molt and last for approximately 9 months. During that period, the meat yield becomes low to medium.

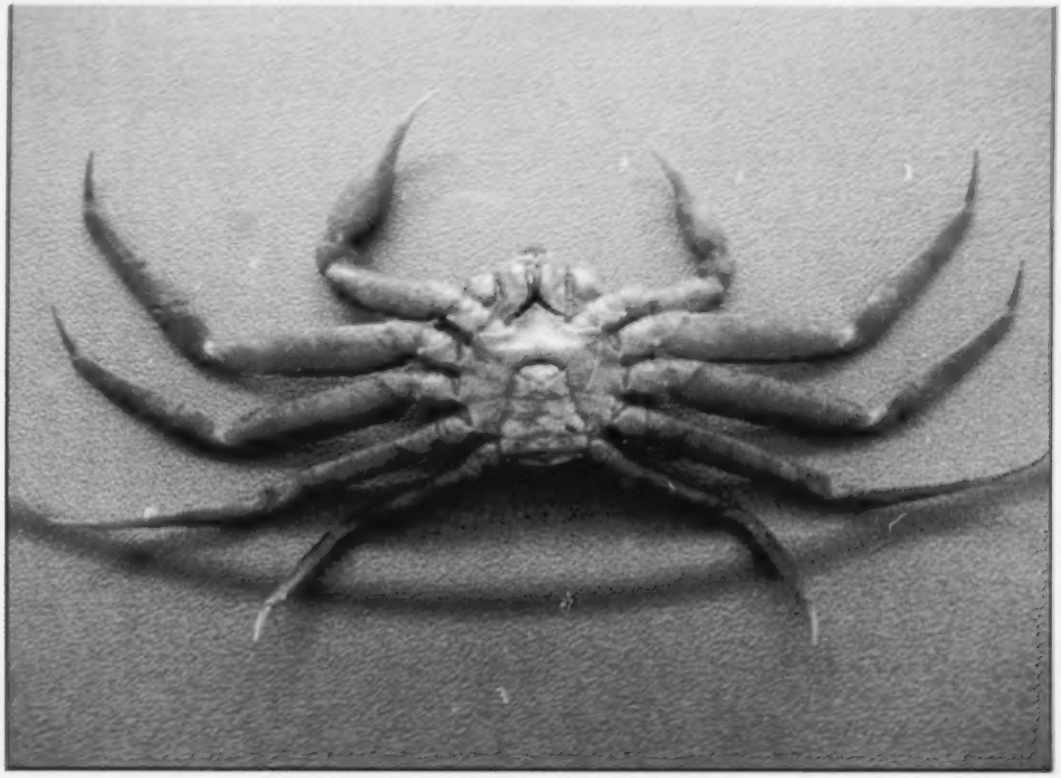
Condition 3 – Intermediate

This crab molted more than one year ago. The carapace is hard and firm, the claws are unbreakable under thumb pressure. The dorsal surface of the carapace is light brown and the ventral surface is yellow-beige, iridescence is only showing in very few places on the carapace. Spines and dactyls are still sharp but signs of wear are starting. Scars are visible on the ventral surface. The meat yield is at its maximum level. This crab has very few or no moss spot (bryozoans) on the carapace. Some other organisms (balanus and / or spircid) are generally present.



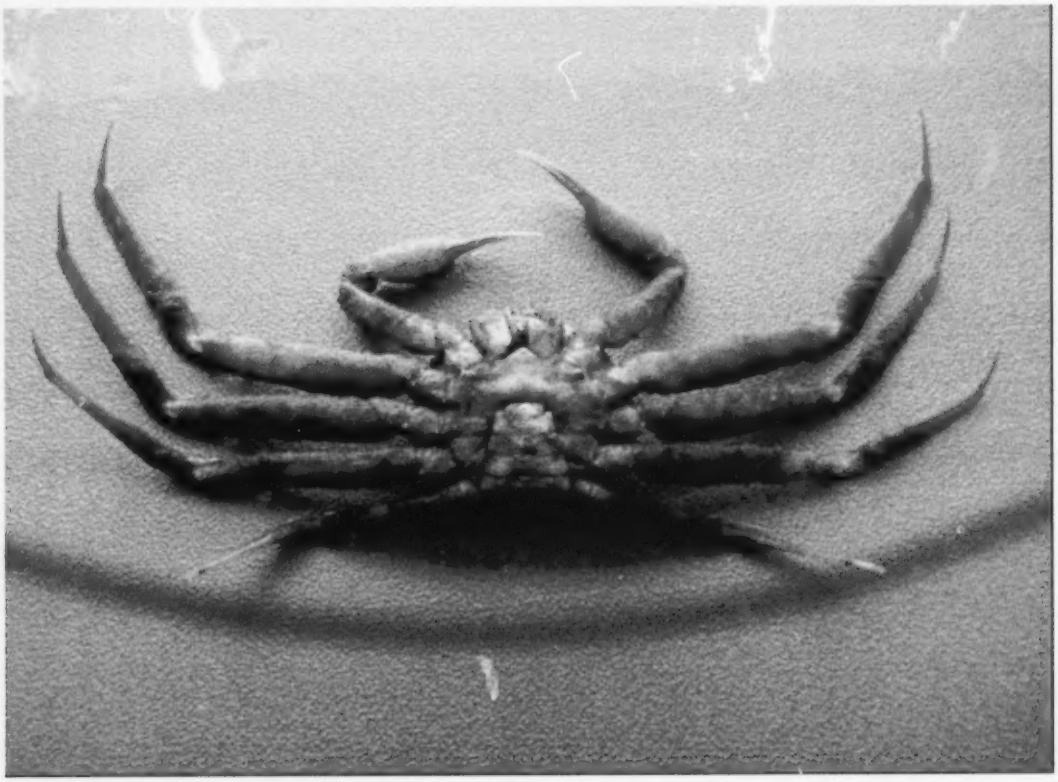
Condition 4 – Old

The carapace is hard and firm and the claws are unbreakable by simple thumb pressure. The dorsal surface is dark brown and the ventral surface is yellowish brown, no iridescence. Signs of wear and ageing are evident; there are a lot of scars and scratches on the carapace. Spines and dactyls are rounded. The organisms (moss, balanus and / or spiroid) are always present.

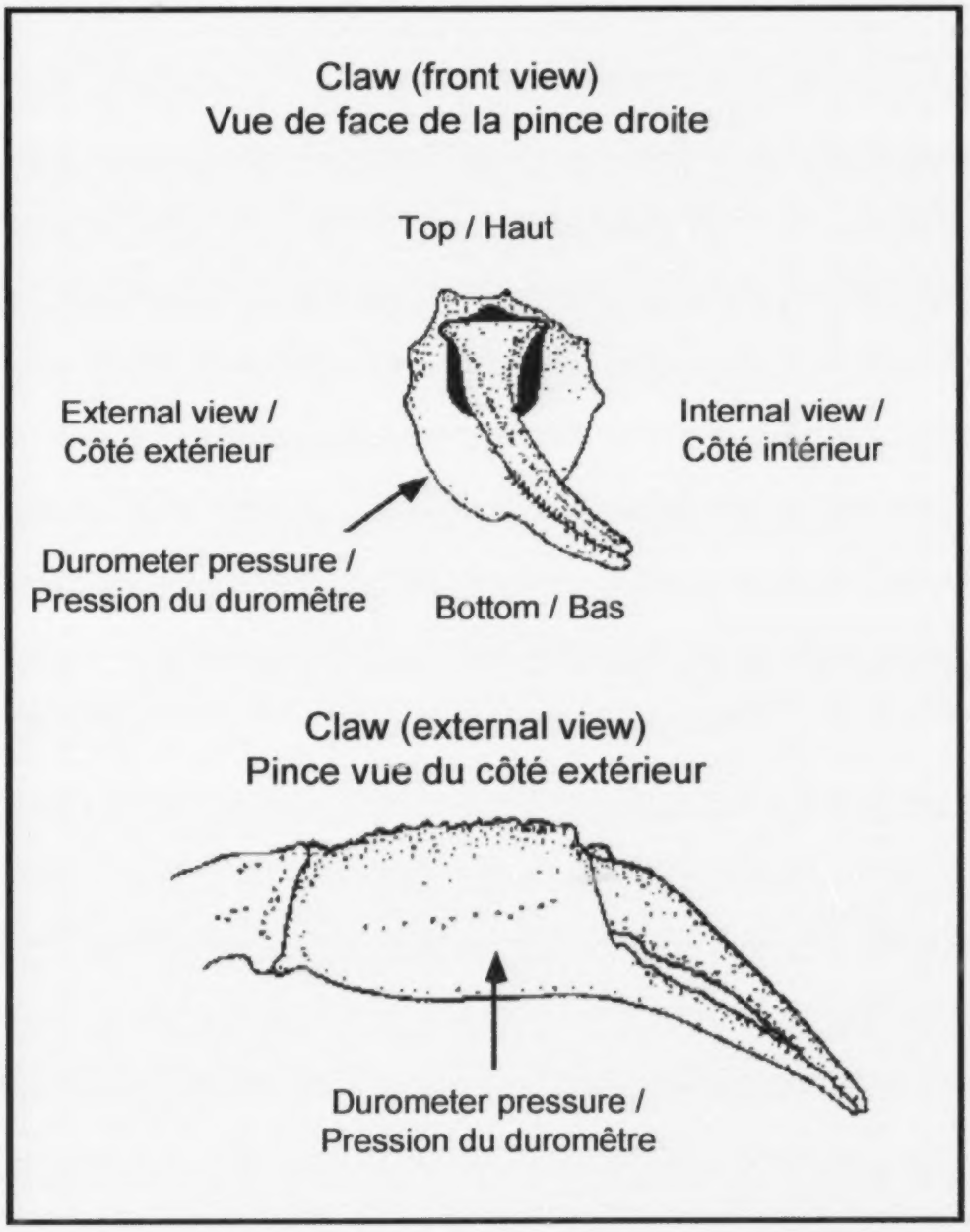


Condition 5 – Very old

The carapace is dirty and claws and articulations are softening due to decalcification. The dorsal and ventral surfaces are dark brown, no iridescence. Scars are everywhere on the carapace. Appearance of wearing is widespread on the carapace; spines and dactyls are rounded and sometime damaged. The organisms (bryozoa, balanus and spiroid) are always present.

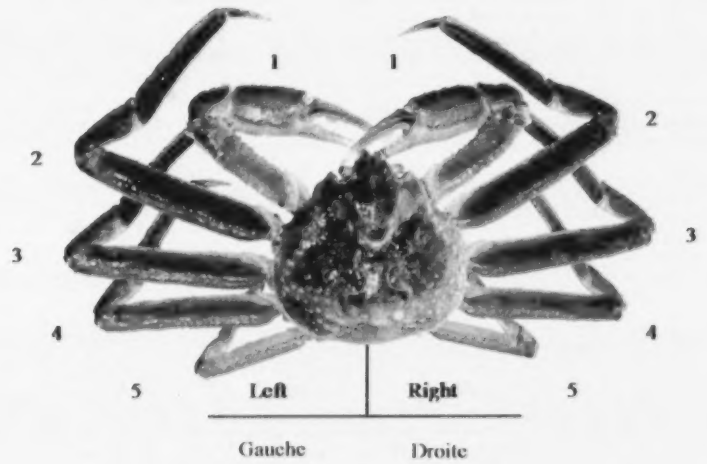


Appendix 5. Claw illustrations and location of durometer hardness measurement.



Appendix 6. Protocol for documenting missing and regenerated legs.

Missing and regenerated legs / Pattes manquantes et régénérées



Legs / Pattes :
M = Missing legs / pattes manquantes
R = Regenerated legs / pattes régénérées